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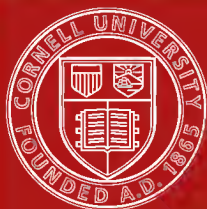
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Etymological Glossary

OF

The Shetland and Orkney Dia

Published for the Author and the Philological Society

BY

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, EDINBURGH ; AND
ASHER & CO., LONDON AND BERLIN.

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY
OF THE
SHETLAND & ORKNEY
DIALECT

WITH SOME DERIVATIONS OF
NAMES OF PLACES IN SHETLAND

*(Partly Read at Two Meetings of the Philological Society in the
Spring of 1866)*

BY
THOS. EDMONDSTON, F.R.S.L., F.A.S.L.
OF BUNESS, SHETLAND.

ASHER & CO., LONDON AND BERLIN

1866.

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PREFACE.

IN offering these pages to the kind forbearance of his friends and the public, the author is aware of their many imperfections.

He gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to those friends who take a warm interest in the preservation of the dialect peculiar to the far north, and who have demonstrated that interest by supplying material for this work. Some four hundred of the words and phrases in this Vocabulary are to be found in that noble work Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*. The writer must acknowledge his special obligations to the MSS. left by the late Mr. William Grant, a Shetlander of considerable linguistic attainments, and of cultivated mind. A large number of words, which had escaped the author's research, were found among Mr. Grant's papers, and the derivations of the names of islands, places, etc., are in many cases also from his pen. Valuable assistance has also been received from the very Rev. Thomas Barclay, D.D., Principal of the College of Glasgow—assistance which is here most gratefully acknowledged.

Some of the words that will be found in the following pages are no doubt in use in other parts of Scotland, and are generally accepted as *Scotch* words. As the Shetlander employs them, however, it has been thought right not to exclude them, since that alone is interesting, and may be of value to the philologist. Of such words not a few are unquestionably of Norse origin; and in these cases it is as likely that Scotland has received them from, as that it has given them to, Shetland. It is to be regretted that there are so few Orkney words in this collection. Application was made to several gentlemen resident in those islands, but unfortunately none of them had preserved the words that are now displaced by southern importations.

Most of the Shetland words in this book are derived from or are nearly related to the old Norse, and are still more or less used throughout the islands; but their strongholds are in the extremities—to wit, Dunrossness, Hillswick, and Unst.

From more frequent business and social intercourse with their southern neighbours, the people of Shetland are rapidly losing, or rather have already lost, a distinctive dialect; and when the present old inhabitants have passed away, most of the old *Norn* will be buried with them.

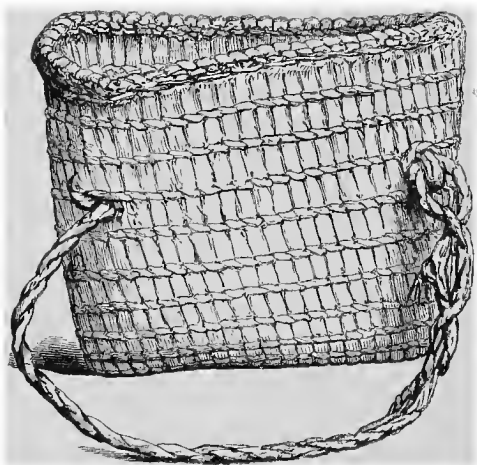
The author has, on these grounds, deemed it useful to gather *now*, for preservation, what would otherwise in a very short time be irrecoverably lost.

The derivations of the names of some of the islands, and of the names of places, private residences, etc., in them, may not be thought uninteresting, and are therefore appended.

EDINBURGH, *June* 1866.



RUBBING FROM MAESHOW TUMULUS.



GLOSSARY

OF

SHETLAND AND ORKNEY WORDS.



AABER, eager, anxious to obtain a thing, S. ; *isl.* æfr ; *g.* eifer ; *da. pro.* abre, id.

AAIRVHOUS, the place of meeting appointed by the Fond general or chief governor, S.

AARM, the end, as of a line, S. ; *da.* arm, deficiens.

ABERZEANT, et cetera, S.

ABIN, to thresh half a sheaf for giving horses, O.

ABIR, a sheaf so threshed, O.

ABUNE, out of all character, unreasonable, S. “Abune a’.”

ABUNE, above, S.

ACAMY, diminutive, O.

ACE, the smallest division of anything, a single particle, a unit, O. ; *da.* ás.

ACHT, possession, property, S. ; *aa.* to own ; *o. g.* aih, I have ; *a. s.* agan ; *s.* aega ; *g.* and *du.* eigen, to possess.

ACKADUR, to endeavour (accent on last syllable), S.

AE-BEAST-TREE, a swingle-tree by which one horse draws in ploughing, O. and S.

AE-FALD, simple, not cunning, upright, S. ; *g.* einfách, einfältig ; *o. g.* aenfalt ; *a. s.* anfeald ; *s.* enfáldig.

AER, a sandbank or beach ; sometimes a “stone aer,” O. and S. ; *goth.* eyr ; *isl.* eyre ; *su. g.* oer, id.

- AESSIEPATTLE, a neglected child, S. ; *g.* aschenputtel.
- AETH-KENT, well known, easily known, S. ; *no.* audkjend ; *isl.* audkendr, id.
- AFFBEND, to remove the furniture from a peat-pony, S.
- AFFLUDE (to), to injure the looks or appearance of anything, S. ; *da. pro.* "afiöd," id.
- AFFRUG ; "affrug of the sea"—a spent wave receding from the shore, S.
- AFFSET, an impulse, S.
- AFRO, to dissuade, S. ; *isl.* afroda ; *g.* abrathen.
- AFTAK, a mockery or jeering : the verb separates the prefix, and means, 1st, to scoff or jeer ; 2d, applied to weather, to abate, to lull, S.
- AFT-HANKS, that part of a boat where the bands come together at the stem and stern, S.
- AGAINCALLING, recall, revocation, O.
- A-GAAIRY ; to go a-gaairy—to leave one's service before the term-day, O.
- AGG, a short breach of the sea, S. ; *no.* ag.
- AGGL, to soil, to defile, S.
- AGGUCKS, a kind of fish, the same as awmucks, S.
- AIR, a peerie air, a mere tasting, O. and S. ; *isl.* aur, infinitesimal.
- AIR, a very small quantity, O. and S.
- AIR, to taste, O. and S.
- AITTRIE, cold bleak weather, S. ; *isl.* eitr ; *no. da.* s. eit, id.
- AIVALOUS, doubtful, uncertain, S.
- AIVING, being in doubt, S.
- AKLIN, a sullen person, S. ; *belg.* akel-ig, gloomy ; melancholy ; dismal.
- ALAMOTTI, the storm-finch, a fowl (*Procellaria pelagica*), O. ; *ital.* ala, a wing, and moto, motion, id.
- ALIE, a pet, a favourite ; "an alie lamb," S. ; *isl.* Al-a, to pet ; *lat.* alo, alere.

ALIE, to cherish, to nurse, to pet ; a sounded long, S.

ALISON, a shoemaker's awl, S. ; *teut.* aelsene, id.

ALMARK, an animal addicted to breaking fences or trespassing on arable land, S. ; *isl.* ala, to rear, and *da.* mark, an enclosed field ; qu. feeding on enclosed ground.

ALTO, although, S.

AMP, fear, S. ; *no.* ampe, id.

AN. *See* in.

ANDER, a kind of porch, S. ; *isl.* önd, porticus.

ANDOO, to keep a boat in position by rowing gently against wind or tide, S. ; *no.* andou.

ANGALUCK, an accident, a misfortune, S. ; *belg.* angeluk, misfortune ; *da.* angaa-e, to concern, to affect, and lykk-e, luck, fortune.

ANKER, a dry measure, as an "anker of potatoes," one-third of a barrel ; also a liquid measure, S. ; *da.* anker, 38 Danish quarts, id.

ANNS, chaff of oats, S. ; *no.* agn, id.

ANNS-BERE, chaff of bere, S.

ANT, to pay attention to, to attend, to obey, S. ; *isl.* ansa ; *da.* ændse, id.

ANTINMAS, perhaps Anthony's mass, 24 days after Christmas, S.

ANYESTER, a two-year-old sheep, S.

APO, upon, S.

ARBY, the sea-gilliflower, O.

ARBY-ROOT, the root of the sea-gilliflower, O.

ARG, eager, fierce, S. ; *da.* arg, angry, enraged ; *isl.* arg.

ARGERIE, a crowd, a multitude, S.

ARGOSIE, anger, S. ; *isl.* arg ; *da.* arg, angry ; and *isl.* ysa ; *da.* ose, to pour out.

ARVIE, a plant (*Alcine media*), S. ; *da.* arve, id.

ASEE, the angle contained between the beam and handle on the hinder side of a plough, O.

ASK, drizzle, half-rain half-fog, small particles of snow, S.

ASK, a wooden dish for holding ashes, S. ; *da.* aske, ashes, id.

ASLEY ; "horses in asley"—horses belonging to different persons, bound firm one to another, S.

ASOOND, a fainting fit—"he fell dead asoond," S.

ASTREES, the beam of a plough, O. ; perhaps from *isl.* as, and *tré*, lignum, id.

ATICAST, a silly, helpless, odd sort of person, S.

ATSET, of the ebb—the commencement of the ebb-tide, S. ; perhaps outset, id.

ATTEAL or ATTEILLE, the pochard, O. and S. ; *isl.* tialld-r (*Turdus marinus*), id.

ATTIVILTS, arable ground lying one year lea, S. ; *da.* attir, again, and fallit, ploughed.

ATWEEN-LIGHTS, the distance between neighbours' houses, S.

AUK, the common guillemot, O.

AULIN-SCOUTY, the arctic gull, O. and S.

AUSKERRIE, a scoop for baling out a boat, S. ; *da.* oesekar ; *no.* auskjer, id.

AWMUCKS, a kind of fish found upon sandy beaches ; they possess the power of inflating their bodies. There are "ling-awmucks," and "skate-awmucks," and "shell-awmucks," S.

AXES, an agueish distemper, O.

AZE, a large blazing fire, S. ; *isl.* eys-a, burning coals.

BAA, the calf of the leg, the hollow of the foot, S. ; *s.* bal, anything round.

BAL, the palm of the hand, S. ; *da.* bald-e, the sole of the foot. the palm of the hand.

BAA, a rock overflowed by the sea, but which may be seen at low-water, S. ; *no.* baa, id.

BAAK, a beam or rafter, the principal rope to which nets or fishing-lines are attached, S. ; *g.* balk ; *du.* balk ; *a.* s. and *no.* s. and *da.* balk, id.

BAALIF, a thick cake, S.

BAAR, a longitudinal slice of a halibut, including the fin on one side to the tail, S. ; *isl.* bard, the margin, the edge, the lateral extremity.

BAAZ, a large fat clumsy person, S. ; *da. pro.* baas.

BACK, a wooden bowl in which dough is mixed, S. ; *du.* bak, id.

BACKAGRUF, a ridge at the bottom of a "peat-bank" formed by the surface of the peat-moss, which is pared off and thrown on the bottom of the ditch before the peats are dug out ; *da.* bakke ; *s.* bakke, an eminence, a ridge, and *da.* grav, groft ; *sc.* graf, a ditch, an excavation.

BACKBURD, the larboard or left side of a boat, S. ; *belg.* bak-boord.

BACK-FEAST, an entertainment formerly given by the "best-man"—*i.e.* groomsman—in *return* for the wedding-feast given by the bride's friends, O.

BACKLINS, backwards, S. ; *s.* backlaengs ; *a. s.* bacling ; *da.* backlaends.

BAD, an article of clothing, as a coat, etc., S.

BAENABIDER, a dog, S. ; *da.* been ; *no.* bein ; *s.* ben, a bone, and *da.* bider, a biter.

BAENK, a bench, S. ; *s.* baenk ; *da.* baenk ; *a. s.* benc ; *g.* bank ; *lat.* banca.

BAERIE, a boar pig, S.

BAES, cattle, beasts, S. ; *da.* bæst, bæst-ick, bestial, id.

BAESSY-FLAAS, litter for cattle, composed of heather and dry earth, S. ; *no.* bysja, to strew coarse grass or straw on the floor of a cowhouse, id.

BAFF, exposure to cold, the effects of exposure to cold, S. ; *da.* bæve, to tremble, to shiver ; bæven, a shivering.

BAFF, to struggle, to buffet a storm, S.

BAFFER, a struggle ; "to get a baffer"—to have a struggle against a storm, S. ; *isl.* bifa, to move or shake.

BAFFLE, a trifle, a thing of no value, O. ; perhaps dimin. from *teut.* beffe, nugæ ; beffen, nugari.

BAKIE, the blackheaded gull, S.

BAL, to throw at, to pelt, O. and S.

BALD, a ravelled knot, S. ; *no.* ball, balla, to ravel.

BALDIN, the halibut (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*), S. ; *isl.* bald-r, potens.

BALFURD, to put anything carefully aside, to secrete, S.

BALLING, pelting, O. and S.

BAND, two things ; applied to piltacks, as "a band of piltacks." S.

BANK, a peat-bank, S. ; *isl.* bank, a pit dug in the soil.

BANKS (the), the lofty cliffs which the cragsman climbs in search of wild-fowl and their eggs, S.

BANKSTERSHIP ; "through bankstership"—by force, without permission, S.

BARD, a bold headland, the top of which projects beyond its base, S. ; *isl.* bard.

BARD, a scold, applied only to women, S.

BARM-SKIN, a leather covering for the breast, S. ; *isl. da. no. s.* barm.

BARNISDAEL ; "to tell a tale from barnisdael and down"—to tell it from beginning to end, with all particulars, S.

BASS, the various soft dry substances of which a bird's nest is composed, S. ; *teut.* bast, cortex.

BAUKIE, the razorbill (*Alea torda*), O.

BAWGIE, a name given to the great black and white gull, S.

BAYL, to knot tightly, so as not to be loosened, S.

BEACH-BOYS, boys employed at the fishing-stations to assist in curing fish on the stone beaches, S.

BEAINER, a dog, S. ; *s.* ben ; *no.* bein ; *da.* been, a bone, and *da.* bider, a biter—*i.e.* the bone-biter.

BEAINER-SUNDAY, Sunday before Christmas, on which day it was usual to hang up an ox-head in the chimney, to make broth with, S.

BEAR-PUNDLAR, an instrument used for weighing barley, O.

BEEN-HOOK, the harvest-work a tenant was compelled to give his landlord in part payment of his rent, O.

BEERIN, querulous, discontented, fault-finding, O.

BEFRAM, to seaward, S. ; *isl.* fram, from (qu. from the land) and be, signifying in composition towards, beyond.

BEGOOD, begun, S.

BEGUGGLED, destroyed by mud, slime, etc., S.

BEGUNK, a mistake, disappointed, S.

BEHADDEN, beholden, obligated, S.

BEKKLE, to distort, to put out of shape, S. ; *isl.* backell, distorted, id.

BELTANE-REE, a track of stormy weather that usually occurs about Whitsuntide, S.

BEND ; to "bend a horse"—to fasten on him the apparatus necessary for carrying panniers, S. ; *s.* bind-a ; *da.* bind-e, to tie, to fasten, to bind.

BEND, the complete furniture of a peat-horse, S. ; *no.* and *da.* *pro.* bende.

BENKL, to bend, to dimple, S.

BENKLE, a dimple, S.

BENON, on the top of, S.

BERG, a rock, S. ; *isl.* berg ; *da.* biærg, a rock, a cliff.

BERGLE, BERGELL, the wrasse, a fish, S.

BERGUYLT, the black goby, a fish, S. ; *no.* bergylte, id.

BERNACLE, *Anser bernicla*, O. and S. ; a corruption of the Norwegian "Barngagl," a sea-goose.

BESS, to sew slackly, S.

BESS, cattle, cows (short e, or æ), S.

BEST ; to best—over and above, gain, saving, S.

BET, a certain quantity of straw or grass, as a "baet of floss, S.

BEVAAR, to protect, to guard, S. ; *g.* bewahren, id.

BEVVEL, to fit or apply, S.

BEZWELL, however, O.

BIAUCH, the weather bow of a boat, S.

- BICK, to pat gently, also to let alone, S.
- BID, the end of the line or gut to which the hook is attached when using the fly, S.
- BIEENTER, a continuance of cloudy weather, always threatening, but never actually raining, S.
- BIEIN, a dwelling, S. ; *a. s.* bying, id.
- BIGD, a building, a house, S. ; *isl.* bygg-a ; *da.* bygg-e.
- BIGG, to build, S. ; *no.* biga; to build.
- BIGHTER, a stone, considerably less than the "steeth stane," attached to every weight of lines, in order to keep the line and hooks lying at the bottom, S.
- BILKIE, gristle or cartilage, S.
- BINDGE, to bow ; "to beck and bindge"—to bow frequently, S.
- BIÖG, a horse-collar made of straw, S.
- BIOG, a pattern exhibiting rings of different-coloured worsted upon stockings ; *da.* baug, annulus circulus.
- BIOGIT, applied to stockings so knitted, S. ; *da.* brogit.
- BIRTH, a current in the sea caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it, O.
- BISMER, a steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it, O. and S. ; *no.* bismar ; *da.* bismer ; *s.* besmer.
- BISMER, a species of stickleback, O.
- BISTER, a town of land, termination of the names of places in O. and S.
- BITLACKS, the teeth, S. .
- BIURG, a steep hill, S. ; *g.* berg ; *a. s.* biorg ; *no.* biarg ; *da.* bierg ; *s.* berg.
- BIZZIE, the litter with which cattle are bedded, S.
- BLAAGIT, dead, S.
- BLACK-EARTH, a black earth found in mossy soil, and used as a dye, S.
- BLACK-HEAD, the powit gull, S.
- BLACKING-GRASS, a wild plant from which a black dye is extracted, S.

- BLAD; "a blad of a man"—a delicate, weakly person, S.;
no. blyeda, id.
- BLADDS, a disease like small-pox, S.; *g.* blätter, id.
- BLAIGIT, a reddish tinge in the wool of a Shetland sheep, S.
- BLANDA-MEAL, meal made from blanda, S.
- BLAND-HOE, *Chimera monstrosa*, S.
- BLATE (the), a particular spot of fishing-ground, S.
- BLAND, a drink made from buttermilk, S; *no.* blând, id.
- BLANDA, bere and oats mixed and sown together, S.; *no.*
blenda; *isl.* blanda, to mix, to mingle.
- BLAW, to dry fish in the open air without salt, S.
- BLAWN-FISH, fish dried by exposure to the wind, S.
- BLEUVED, dead, S.
- BLEGDT, wooden wedges for keeping the hoe securely fixed
 to the haft, S.; *no.* blegg; *da.* plyg.
- BLEGGY, a fish-bait, S.
- BLESSIT, an animal with a white face, S.; *no.* blessut; *da.*
blissit; *isl.* blessut, id.
- BLETT; "a mouldy blett"—black muddy soil at the head of
 a bay, or the mouth of a burn, S.
- BLINKER, a star, S.; *da.* blinke, to gleam, twinkle, glimmer.
- BLOINT, to wink from the effects of drowsiness, S.
- BLOOM, the efflorescent crystallisation upon the outside of
 thoroughly-dried fish, S.
- BLOTS, water which has been used for washing anything, S.;
no. bleyti, soaking.
- BLUE-LIT, blue dye, indigo, S.; *no.* blaa-lit, id.
- BLUESTER-PEATS, peats cut in bluester soil, S.
- BLUESTER, peaty soil of a blueish colour, S.
- BLURA (long u, like oo); "in blura"—in company, conjunct, S.
- BLYD-MEAT, presents of food given to lying-in women, S.
- BOADY, body, S.
- BOAT'S-DRAW, the indentation which the keel of a boat makes
 when she is drawn in and out of the noost, S.
- BOCKIE, a bogle, S.; *no.* bokkie; *da. pro.* bakke, id.

BOD, the fretting of the sea on the shore, a heavy swell in the sea either before or after a gale, the impetus given to a floating object by a wave of the sea, S. ; *isl.* bode, id.

BÖDEN, provided, supplied ; “well boden” with clothes, etc., S. ; *no.* budd, id.

BODABID, applied to two boats’ crews fishing in company, and dividing the catch equally, S.

BODDUM-RUNNER, the boards between the hassins of a boat, S.

BOILTA, short stunted barley, S.

BOKIE-BLINDIE, a game, blind man’s buff, S. ; *da. pro.* blindebuk ; *no.* blindekjuke, id.

BOLE, a dense cloud of smoke, S. ; *isl.* bál ; *da.* bool ; *s.* bähl, a great fire.

BOLE, to burst out, as a volume of smoke, S.

BOLIN, sending forth much smoke, S.

BOLLMAN, a cottager, pronounced “*bowman*,” O.

BOLTA-STANE, a stone of about 16 lbs. weight, attached by fishermen to the buoy-ropes for sinking the long lines at the “Haaf ;” termed also a “a kappie stane,” S.

BONXIE, the name given to the skua gull, S.

BOO ; “a boo of waddir,” meaning a long track of weather, good or bad, S. ; *isl.* byr, a favourable wind.

BOO-HELLY, the fifth day before Christmas, being a sort of holiday on the observance of which the future safety of the *cows* was supposed to depend, S.

BOOL, to play on the surface of the water, as herrings often do, S. ; *no.* bulla, a bubble ; *isl.* bulla, to bubble.

BOOLACH, a pimple, S.

BOOLAAG, a race, kindred, family. The word is used only in a disreputable sense, S.

BOOLAAG, a particular breed of cattle, metaphorically the same family or kindred, S.

BOOLIN, playing on the water as a fish, S.

BOO-MAN, a good fairy, supposed to assist the family at Yule by threshing the corn while the household are asleep, S.

BOONAVARA, in reserve, frugally, economically ; “to keep in boonavara,” to reserve, to economise, S. ; *n.* bunadrvisi, id.

BOOND, a peasant, a small farmer, S. ; *no.* bondi, id. ; *da.* and *s.* bonde, id.

BOONDSFOLK, peasantry, S. ; *no.* bondifolk, id. ; *s.* and *da.* bondefolk, id.

BOOSAM, active, busy, S.

BOORLY, stout-bodied, a “boorly” man, S.

BOOS, to be busy or active, S.

BOOS, the shoulders of a horse, S. ; *no.* bog, bov ; *isl.* bogr, armus equi.

BOOSE ; to come into a house with a “boose”—to come in with a “bounce, S.

BOOSHIE, way of calling on a cow, S.

BOOST, pronounced “buist,” behaved, was under the necessity of, S.

BOO-TEIND, a tithe on cows, S.

BORD. *See* Bard.

BOTTLE-NOSE, a species of whale, ca’ing-whale, O. and S.

BOUGHT, the name given to a fishing-line, about 50 fathoms, S.

BOUGIE, a bag made of sheepskin, S.

BOURACK, a name for *cattle*, S.

BOURBLAWER, an importunate smooth-tongued beggar, S.

BOUTOCK, a coarse piece of square cloth for covering the shoulders, O.

BOVACK, a bed, S.

Bow, to buoy up, to fasten buoys to, S.

Bow, a buoy, S.

Bow, the iron rod which passes through the lead stane from which the hooks depend, S.

BOW-KIG, a small keg used as a buoy, S.

BOW-TOW, a buoy-rope, S. ; *g.* and *da.* tau ; *du.* touw, id.

BOZEN ; “a bozen chimney”—an enclosed well-built chimney, S.

BOZEN-CHIMNEY, a chimney built in the wall, S.

- BRAED, to melt, S. ; *no.* braeda ; *a. s.* braedan, id.
- BRAIKS, a common or pasture-ground, S.
- BRAK, the bursting of surges on the sea-shore, broken waves rolling towards the sea-shore, S.
- BRAMMO, a mess of oatmeal and water, O.
- BRANDAED, brindled, applied to cattle, S.
- BREAKING DOWN A COW, taking down the carcase of a cow or ox from where it has been suspended, and cutting it up, S.
- BREDER, brother ; *twa breder*, two brothers, S.
- BREEKBANDIT, a wrestling match, S.
- BREGD, to form a cord of four threads implicated in a peculiar manner, S. ; *isl.* bregda, to plait.
- BRET, to strut, O.
- BRIDLE-BACKS, short pieces of wood nailed across the upper end of the cupples, just below the hûnes, S.
- BRIEF, energetic, forcible, S.
- BRIEKIT ; “a briekit sheep”—a dark-coloured sheep with white legs and belly, S.
- BRIGDÉ, the basking shark (*Squalus maximus*), S. ; *n.* brigde ; *da. pro.* brygde, id.
- BRIGDER, small cord or hair plaited, used as a “tome,” S. ; *isl.* bregda, to plait.
- BRIMELD, a very old female seal, S. ; *isl.* brimill, id.
- BRIMTUD, the sound of waves dashing on the shore, S. ; *no.* brimtot, id.
- BRIN, a brook or rivulet, one in Unst called “Yellia Brin,” S. ; *g.* brun and born ; *no.* brun ; *a. s.* born and byrna, id.
- BRINDA, a female name, S.
- BRIS, a break or rent, a crack, S. ; *da.* briste ; *da. pro.* brist ; *s.* brista, id.
- BRISMAK, the name given to the tusk fish, S. ; *s.* brosmā, brœsme, bresma ; *da.* brosmē, id.
- BRITCH, to cut into short pieces, S. ; *no.* britja ; *g.* pritsche, id.

BRITCH'D. Fish are said to be "britch'd" when they are scored deeply with a knife, in order to facilitate the process of boiling, S.

BRITRACK, salt, S.

BRITTA, a female name, S.

BRO, a frothy white substance on mossy ground which sickens animals that eat it, S.

BROD, a goose that has hatched goslings, S.; *belg.* brød-en, to hatch; *sax.* brod; *teut.* brut.

BRODEND, habituated to, O.

BROE, the liver of the halibut, S.

BROGUE, an offtake, S.

BRONGA or BRUNGA, a well, a spring of water, S.; *da.* brond; *su. g.* brunn; *isl.* brunn-ur, a well, a fountain.

BRONGIE, a name given to the great cormorant (*Pelecanus carbo*), S.; *no.* bring, the breast (of a bird); *isl.* bringa, id.

BROOL, the master of the house, also a term of familiarity and equivalent to "brother," S.

BROOK (A) OF WARE, a quantity of seaweed driven on shore by stormy weather, S.

BROWDEN, impudent, S.

BROWDEN, self-willed; applied to a child at the breast, as "It's time to wean the bairn, for it's getting browden upo' the breast," S.

BRÛ, a common prefix to the names of places in the neighbourhood of a bridge, as brûgarth, S.; *da.* bro, a bridge.

BRÛ (long u), Scotch bree, broth or sauce, S.; *g.* bruhe; *du.* brœ, id.

BRUCK, small pieces of wood, or anything much crushed or broken, S.; *g.* bruch; *a. s.* bric; *du.* breuk; *o. g.* gabrak.

BRUCK, to smash in pieces, S.

BRUCKL, to crumble, to break small, S.; *g.* bröckeln.

BRUCKS, the offals of fish or of cattle, broken meat, S.

BRUCKLY, applied to persons in a weak state of health, and to

unsettled weather ; “It’s bruckly weather,” S. ; *da.* brækkelig, id. ; *s.* bræckelig, id.

BRŪD (long u), a track or path, S. ; *no.* brot and braut.

BRUG, a sandy, mossy, or heathery brug or hillock, S. ; *no.* borg ; *isl.* bruk, an elevation, a swelling.

BRULLE, to bellow as a bull, S. ; *g.* brullen ; *da.* brole ; *no.* brœla.

BRUNI, a round thick cake of meal, S.

BRUNKIE, a brown horse, S.

BRURIE, blood, S.

BRŪSK (long u), gristle or cartilage, S. ; *da. pro.* brusks ; *no.* brosk ; *isl.* brjosk, id.

BRUST ; the tide is beginning “to brust,” meaning “to ebb,” S.

BRUSTED, ebbed, S.

BRUSTIN, ebbing, S.

BŪ, a term used in old deeds to denote cattle, S. ; *n.* bu, id.

BŪ, a manor-house, S. ; *no.* bú, id.

BUCHT, a coil of fishing-lines, S. ; *no.* and *da.* bught, a coil.

BUCK, a hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height, S.

BUCK, to gulp, to make a noise in swallowing, S.

BUCKIE, a name appropriated to one species of whelk in Shetland, S.

BUCKL, to wrap up clumsily, S.

BUCKS, to tramp upon a soft substance, S.

BŪD (long u), a booth or shed, S. ; *no.* bud ; *g.* bude, id. ; *da.* bod, id.

BUDDACK, a thick shoe, a brogue, S. ; *da.* buddik, id.

BUDIE, a basket made of straw, S. ; *da. pro.* bóddel, id.

BUGDALIN, ceiling of a boat or ship, S. ; *da. pro.* bagdelen, id.

BUGHT. *See* Bucht.

BUGGIE, a bag ; 2d, a nickname for a person with a large paunch, S. ; *da.* bug, id.

BUGGIE-FLAY, to flay an animal in such a manner as to keep the skin entire from the neck and downwards, S.

BUGGLE, a large bannock baked on Buggle-day, S.

BUGGLE-DAY, 29th March, a feast-day on which, in times past, a buggle or great bannock was baked for each member of the family, S.

BUIL, one of the divisions or stalls in a stable, O.

BUIL, to lie down, S.; *isl.* bola, id.

BUIL, a sheepfold, a byre, S.; *no.* and *isl.* bol, id.

BUIL (to), to drive sheep into a fold or to house cattle in a byre, S.; *isl.* bóla, id.

BUILLING, the act of enclosing sheep or cattle, S.; *prest. part.* of *isl.* bola.

BUILY, a feast, O.

BUIST, a small box, O. and S.

BUITIE or BUITO, a piece of flannel or home-made cloth worn by women over the head and shoulders, O.

BUTTO. *See* Buitie.

BUK; "the buk and the bodie"—meaning the whole person, S.; *no.* buk, the belly.

BULBACK; to take "bulback"—to take the upper hand, S.

BULDER, to make a loud noise, S.; *da.* buldre; *s.* bullra; *du.* bulder, id.

BULL, the chief house on an estate, applied to the principal farm-house, O. S.

BULL, a dry sheltered place, S.

BULLAMENTS, odds and ends of every kind (pronounced liquid), S.

BULLE, an oil measure, S.

BULLEN, a heap, S.

BULLING, building the peats in small stacks prior to bringing them home, S.

BULLION, a term for the *pudenda* in some parts of Orkney, O.

BULT, to butt with the head or horns, S.

BULTIN, applied to a cow that butts, S.

BULWAND, a bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), S.

BULWAND, the name given to common mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), O. and S.

BULWAVER, to go astray, S.

BUMBL, a hollow noise produced by a fall, S. ; *g.* bummen, id.

BUMBLE, to make a splash in the sea, S.

BUMMACK, an entertainment anciently given by tenants to their landlords, O.

BUNE-HOUSE, the kirk, a church, S ; ban-hus, a house of prayer.

BUNGLE, a clod, or other hard substance, used as a missile to pelt with, S.

BUNGLE, to throw a sod or turf at one, S.

BUNKER, a large chest for containing meal, S.

BUNNACK, a lump, a large bone, S.

BUR, top edge of the upper leather of a shoe, S.

BURBENK, to fortify a frail building with a bank of turf or stones, S.

BURD, a young seal not weaned, S.

BURN-WOOD, wood for fuel, S.

BURRA, a name given to the common kind of rush (*Juncus squarrosus*), S. ; *no. da.* burre, id.

BURRA-SOIL, dry peatty soil, S.

BURRIT, applied to sheep, black with white round the tail, S.

BURSN, breathless, panting from over-exertion, S.

BURSTIN, corn dried in a kettle over the fire, instead of being dried in a kiln, S.

BURSTIN-BRUNI, a round thick cake made of burston, S.

BURTACK, fire, S. ; *isl.* birta, light ; *no.* byrting, fire.

BŪSNIE, a term of reproach, S.

BUSS, straw for a lair for animals, S. ; *no.* bysja, to strew with soft substances.

BUSS, the various soft and dry substances of which a bird's nest is composed, S. ; *no.* bos, id.

BŪST, a box, S.

BUTLIN, part of the intestines of a sheep, S.

BUTTON-MOUSE, a small mouse found in the fields, O.

BUYNHOGA, home, the place of birth, S.

BUYRUP, the buoy-rope attached to the lines at the "haaf," S.

BYACK, a useless, good-for-nothing person, S.

BYALD. *See* Bald.

BYAUCH, applied to anything small, as "a small calf," "a puny child," S.

CAA'IN WHALE, *Delphinus deductor*, S.

CAA'IN WHALES, the mode adopted for driving a shoal of these animals into shallow water to capture them, S.

CAAPIE, a heavy stone, used as a sinker to a fishing-line. One of these, with a buoy-rope attached to it, is fastened to each end of a ground-line, and at intermediate distances smaller sinkers, called bighters, are fixed to keep the line at the bottom, and to prevent the tide from carrying it too rapidly along, S.

CAIGERED, entangled, S.

CAIZIE, a fishing-boat, S.

CALF-SKINS, the sea ruffled by the wind in occasional spots, called by sailors "catspaws," S.

CALLER, one who drives horses or cattle under the yoke, O.

CALLOW, to calve, to bring forth a calf, S.

CALOO, the pintail duck, O. and S.

CALWART, somewhat cold, S.

CAMMAC, a stroke with the hand, O.

CAMMICK, a preventive, a stop, S.

CAN, a measure for liquids, S.

CAPPIE, a term applied to some part of the fishing-gear, S.

CAPPIESTANE, steeth-stane, S.

CARL, a song, a licentious song, S.

CASH, a tobacco-pouch, S.; *da.* kasse, a case.

CASSEN, spoilt, applied to meat or fish, S.

CASSEN AWA', applied to a vessel lost at sea, or to anything thrown away as useless, S.

CASSIE-CAZZIE, a sort of basket made of twisted straw, S.

CASTING OF THE HEART, a mode of divination formerly used in Orkney, O. and S.

CAST UP (to), to vomit, S. ; *isl.* kasta upp ; *da.* kaste op, id.

CAT-GUT, thread fucus, or sea-laces, O.

CAT-WA, a stone wall which divides a tenant's house into two apartments, S.

CATACLUE, a number of persons running in disorder and impeding each other, S.

CATHERINE'S-MAS, December 22, S.

CATS-CRAMMACKS, clouds over the sky having something of the appearance of hairs streaming from an animal's tail, S.

CATYOGLE, a species of owl, S.

CAVE, a case for holding spirit-bottles, S.

CAVIL ; to cavil fish—to take them off the hook, S.

CAZZIE-RIVA, the straw netting in which the peats are placed to be flitted to the peat-stack, S.

CHACK, the wheatear, O.

CHAFFER, the round-lipped whale, S.

CHALDRICK-CHALDER, the name given to the sea-pie (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*), O. and S.

CHARVE, great, O.

CHEEM (to), to knock one down, O.

CHEESING-MEAT : it was formerly the custom that the women who attended an accouchement brought a present of meat next day to the lady in the straw ; it generally consisted of a stoupful of "eggallourie" and a "cubbie" of bannocks, and was conveyed by stealth into the bed of the invalid, O.

CHOUSKIE, a knave, S.

CITHAROPES, the traces by which a plough is drawn, O. and S.

CLAAG, a clamorous sound of many birds or voices, S. ; "Sic claa'g as dou's makin' ;" such a confused noise of voices ; *isl.* klak, clangor avium.

CLAAGIN, the cackling of a hen ; applied to vociferous speaking, S.

CLAIR, ready, prepared ; as "dinner is clair," O. and S.

CLAMP, a patch either of cloth or wood, S. ; *isl.* klampi, a patch over a rent.

CLAMPIT, one patch over another, S.

CLEAVINS, sheep, S.

CLEEPIE, a stroke on the head, O. and S.

CLEMEI, CLEMMEL, steatite, a soft stone, O. and S.

CLET, a rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore, O. and S.

CLIBBER, a wooden saddle, a pack-saddle, O. and S. ; *isl.* klifberi, clitelli.

CLICKSIE, an eagle, S.

CLIFT, a piece of wood, S.

CLIN'D, part. of cline, S.

CLINE, to cover over, as bread with butter, S. ; *isl.* klina, to spread over.

CLINGERA, hillocks of gravel isolated from the shore by the tide, S.

CLININS, slices of bread thickly spread with butter, S. ; *isl.* kliniugr, illinamentum.

CLOCKS-SUMMER, the sunbeams dancing in the atmosphere during a fine summer day, S.

CLOGGAND, a particular portion of pasture-ground, commonly or enclosed, to which sheep or cattle have been attached from being accustomed to feed there, O.

CLOINT, a stoutly-made, clumsy person or animal, S.

CLOKS, a preparation of milk, milk boiled for hours until it acquires a dark colour and a peculiar taste, S.

CLOOR, a scratch, as that made by a pin or by the claws of a cat, S.

CLOOR, to scratch oneself, the vicious scratching of a cat, S. ; *isl.* klora, to scratch with the nails.

CLUMBUNGIE, a big, clumsy person, S.

CLUMPERS, shapeless blocks of stone strewed over the surface of the ground, S.

CLUMPSIED, an oath ; clumpsied—"be damned ;" also, silenced, S. ; *isl.* klumsa, unable to open the mouth.

CLUMSE (to), to die of thirst, S.

CLUSHIE, clumsy, S.

COAG (to), to be on the outlook, to peep sily, S.

COAL, a cock of hay, S.

COCKILOORIE, a daisy (*Bellis perennis*), S.; *su. g.* koka, the sward, and lura, to lie hid.

COCK-PADDLE, the lump, a fish termed the "paddle" in Orkney, O.

COFF-COFFE, to barter, to exchange, O. and S.

COIST, a term used to denote meal and malt, O.

COLLIE, an open lamp, pan-shaped, S.; *isl.* kola, a lamp.

COMPER, the father-lasher, a fish, O.

CONCURRANS, occurrence, S.

CONDWYN'D, accursed, S.

COOB, to bring forth young, applied only to a seal, S.; *isl.* kobbi, a seal; kopr, phocula, a little seal.

CORBIE, to speak in a harsh guttural manner, S.

CORN; "I hac na a corn"—I have not a particle, S.

CORS, CORSE; the designation of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney, O.

COST, duty payable in kind as distinguished from that paid in money; also sustenance given to a servant in place of money, O.

COTANAY, annoyance, S.

COUNT (to), to have a yearly settlement with the landlord, S.

COUNTING, the act of settling the yearly transactions between landlord and tenant, S.

COUNTING-DRAM, the dram of spirits it was formerly the custom always to give after counting. The practice is still in use in some places, S.

COUNTRY-ACTS, a code of bye-laws or municipal regulations enacted from time to time in the Foud's head-court, S.

COURT, the lawn or grass plot about a house, S.

COZAIN, to barter or exchange one thing for another, O.

CRACK O' A THING (a), a person arrived at maturity, but of very short stature, S.

Cragacks, the knees in a boat, S.

CRAIGIE, a long-necked bottle, S.

CRAIGLUGGE, the point of a rock, O. and S.

CRAIGSMAN, one who climbs craigs or cliffs overhanging the sea for the purpose of procuring sea-fowl or their eggs, S.

CRAIGS (to go to the), to fish with a rod for coal-fish from the rocks.

CRAM, to scratch severely with the finger-nails, S. *See* Cromack.

CRAMP, small heaps of vitrified glass and stones found in ancient tumuli, O.

CRAMPIS, meal and refuse of tallow mixed together and eaten hot, S.

CRANTZE, the common coralline (*Millepora polymorpha*), S.

CRAWS-COURT, a court of judgment held by crows, S.

CRAW-SILLER, mica, S.

CREEKS, traps, snares, S.

CRIBBAGE, the person, the body of a person, S.

CRIGGIE, a bend or crook in a dyke, S.

CRING, a drove of horses fastened together in a row, the head of the one being tied to the tail of the other, S.

CRING, to tie horses head to tail, S.

CRINGLED, horses so tied, S.

CROCKLINS, small mussels found among the ebb-stones, S.

CROHEAD, part of a boat, S.

CROILK, a hump on the back of an animal, S.

CROMACK, the hand with the fingers bent as in the act of clutching an object or of scratching with the nails, S.; *isl.* krumma, id.

CROOKS, a mark, a piece cut out of the lower part of an animal's ear, S.

CROOPIN, the person, including both soul and body, S.

CROOS, a dumpling filled with fish-livers, S.

CROSS-FISH, the name given to the star-fish (*Stella marina*), S.

CROUPEN ; "blessings be upon thy croupen," meaning body,
S. ; *isl.* kroppr ; *da.* krop, id.

CRUB, to confine, to press upon, to deprive of convenient room
or space, S.

CRUBBIT, confined, pinched for room, S.

CRÛ, a small enclosure, S. ; *isl.* kró, id.

CRUG (to), to crouch under shelter, S.

CRUGGIN, crouching under shelter, S.

CRUGSET, to drive an animal into such a situation as to prevent its escape ; also applied to a person driven into a corner in an argument, S.

CRUIKNE ; "a cruikne of folk"—a number of persons gathered together, S.

CRULE, a small cake or bannock, S. ; *isl.* kril, anything very small.

CRULE, meal mixed with cold water and eaten raw, with a lump of butter in the middle of it, S.

CUBBIE, a small *caizie*, O.

CUDDIE, a small basket made of straw, S.

CUDDIE, CUTH, the coal-fish, O.

CUDDIE-DOOR, a doorway in the gable of a byre through which the manure is carried. So soon as the byre is cleaned the aperture is built up again, S.

CULLYAC, a shell-fish (the *Tellina rhomboides*), S.

CULLYAT, applied chiefly to a cow without horns, S. ; *isl.* kollottr ; *da.* kuldett, without horns.

CULZEE, a large straw basket, O.

CUMMAL, a small rising ground, O.

CUMMERSKOLLS, entertainment given to visitors on occasion of the birth of a child, S.

CUPPO, a hollow place, O.

CURF ; "curf of the land"—the surface of the soil, S.

CURF, the cuticle or scarf-skin, used only with reference to leather, S.

CURLDODDY, naturally clever, O. and S.

CURMULLYIT, a person with a very dark complexion and ill-favoured countenance, S.

CURR, a whisper, a slight rumour, S.

CURR, to purr as a cat does when pleased, S. ; *isl.* kaur, murmurare.

CURRIE, neat, tidy, S.

CURRIE, used as an expression of suffering ; "O currie, currie!"
O dear, dear ! S.

CURNEY, a large number, as "a curney of piltacks," S.

CUSTELL-PENNIE, a due the bailiff claims out of the goods of the deceased, O. and S.

CUTHIN, a coal-fish in the second year, O.

CUTSY, a name given to a calf, S. ; *isl.* kusa ; *no.* kussa, id.

DA, to live, to experience, S.

DA, the ; "da man"—the man, S.

DAA, father, S.

DAACH, to lull, S.

DAART, to raise the price of anything ; "daarted," raised in price, S.

DACHIN, to abate, applied to the wind, S.

DACHININ, abating, S.

DAER, there, S. ; *s.* daer ; *da.* der ; *g.* dar, id.

DAFFOCK, a wooden vessel used for bringing water from the well, S.

DAG, a woollen mitten used by fishermen to protect their hands from the cold, and from the friction of the line, S.

DAGEN, a day, day, S.

DAGGON, a junk of meat, S.

DAGLIE, dawn of day, S. ; *da. pro.* daggry, id.

DAGSET, the setting of the day, the end of the twilight, S. ;
no. dagset, id.

DAISKIT, expressing fatigue on the person or countenance, S.

- DALL, a dale, a valley, S. ; *go. n. s. da. dal*, id.
- DAMP, the end of a line or rope, S.
- DANN, then, S. ; *g. and du. dann*, id.
- DARA, a frame on which the hand fishing-lines are kept, S.
- DARG, contemptible, S.
- DAROW. *See* Dara.
- DAT, that, S.
- DAW-FISH, the lesser dog-fish, O.
- DAARTH. *See* Daart.
- DEENIN, a full meal, a bellyful, S.
- DEEPOOPERIT, applied to one in a state of imbecility, mentally and bodily, S.
- DEER, to make an impression on, to make progress in a task or undertaking, S.
- DEIB, to dip frequently in water, as a sea-bird does its bill ; to be constantly plying the occupation of fishing, S.
- DEIR, to make an impression, O.
- DEKKIR, to toil, to labour hard, S.
- DELL, to delve, S.
- DELLING, delving, S.
- DELLO, a small patch of cultivated ground, O.
- DEM, them, S.
- DEMBL, a plunge, S. ; *no. daemla*, and *damla* ; *isl. damla*, id.
- DEMBL, to dip or plunge, S.
- DENK, to adorn, S.
- DERDEL, the extreme end of the spine of a hog, S.
- DERG, a thing of little value, S.
- DERLS, rags, S.
- DESKIT, stupid, bewildered, S.
- DESS, a raised place or seat, S. ; *no. dys*, id.
- DEWITT (to), to murder, to assassinate, O.
- DIACLE, the compass used in a fishing-boat, S.
- DIE, thee, S. ; *g. dich*, id.
- DIENEN, to serve, to suit, S. ; *g. dienen* ; *du. dienen* ; *no. thiena*, id.

- DIENEN ; “to get one’s dienen”—to be well served, S.
 DILL, to shake loosely, to flap, S. ; *no.* dilla, id.
 DILLING, passing from memory, being forgotten, S.
 DIM ; “the head of the dim”—midnight, S. ; *no.* dim ; *isl.* myr, kastedima.
 DIM, dark S. ; *isl.* dimmr, id.
 DIMMACK, money, S.
 DINE, thine, S.
 DINGLE, to tingle, to thrill, S. ; *no.* and *isl.* dinglr, id.
 DINTL, thin bend-leather, S.
 DIP, to sit down, S.
 DIS, this, S.
 DIVET, a thick unshapely piece of bread, meat, or the like, S.
 DIVVADGE, to arrange properly, S.
 DOCKEN-BUDIE, a basket made of dockens, S.
 DOCKER, strength, firmness, S.
 DOCKER, to strut, S.
 DOKKIR, hardy, capable of enduring labour and exposure, S.
 DOLUS, procrastinating, unenergetic, S. ; *isl.* duglaus, id.
 DOMLESS, inactive, in a state of lassitude ; applied to both man and beast, O.
 DOOLK. *See* Dulk.
 DORDSHAM, a kind of oath, S.
 DORE (to), to make one deaf with noise, O. S. ; *isl.* daara, to bewilder.
 DOREN, a term used for the purpose of imprecation, as “Doren, or deil tak you,” O.
 DORROW, to fish with a floating hand-line, S. ; *no.* dorru and dorg ; *isl.* dorga.
 DOU, thou, S.
 DOU’S GOTTEN DY LIVER DRINK, meaning that death is near at hand ; applied to man or beast, S.
 DOVENED, benumbed with cold, deafened with noise, O. and S. ; *isl.* dofna, to benumb.
 DOVING, confusion, noise, O. and S.

- DOW'D, withered, applied to grass ; not fresh, S.
- DRAAG, a drink, especially of milk, S.
- DRAEG, a small grappling-iron used by fishermen for dredging for shellfish, S. ; *no.* draeg ; *da.* dræg, id.
- DRAEG, to drag or dredge for shellfish, S.
- DRAENG, to draw tight, to squeeze, S. ; *da.* draengen, id.
- DRAM, a piece of cloth or wool attached to a hole made in the ears of animals in order to distinguish them, S.
- DRATSIE, the common otter (*Mustela lutra*). The otter's place of resort is often discovered by its dung, which is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood of its hold, S.
- DRAW-TO, in steering to haul from the wind, applied to a shift of wind ; *no.* han dræg'e sunna.
- DRAW, a halliard, a sea term, S.
- DRAWBELLIE, a hole under each timber of a boat for allowing the water to run along the keel, S.
- DRAW-FISH (to), to wash fish in the pickle ; 2d. to haul fish on a line, S. ; *no.* draga-fisk, as opposed to fish caught in a net.
- DREG-TOW, the rope attached to a dredging-machine, S.
- DREIT, cacare, S. ; *no.* drita, id.
- DREITTEN, past tense of "dreit," S.
- DRENG, to recover from sickness, to be convalescent, S.
- DRENGEN, a man, a lad, S.
- DRETCHED, daundering, dreaming, S.
- DRETT, dirtied, defiled, S.
- DREW, a species of seaweed (*Zostera marina*), O. and S. ; *no.* driug ; *da.* drøi ; *isl.* drugr, id.
- DRIBBIT, a small quantity, S.
- DRIBBIT, a trifle, a thing of no value or use, S.
- DRING, to suffocate by strangulation, S.
- DRINGING, suffocating by strangulation, S.
- DRITTER, past participle of "dryt," S.
- DRIVLIN, trailing through mire, S.
- DROILT, to walk clumsily, S.

DROILT, a clumsy person, S.

DROINE, the plaintive sob of a hungry cow, S. ; *isl.* drynr ; *da.* dron.

DROINE, to moan plaintively, applied to a cow, S. ; *no.* dryja, drœna, id.

DRONG, a steep rock rising out of the sea, S.

DROWELS ; “fore and aft drowels”—pieces of wood attached to the keel of a boat for protecting the stem and stern, S.

DROWS, a class of imaginary beings. *See* Trows, S. ; *no.* draug, also drog, draur. *See* Ganfir.

DRUYLLIN, the coal-fish, within a year of attaining its full growth to sethe, S.

DU (pronounced doo), thou ; generally used in addressing a person, instead of the plural pronoun you, S. ; *da.* s. n. du ; *isl.* thu, id.

DU, to address familiarly ; *no.* tiltale med “du.”

DUCKIE, a young girl or doll, S. ; *da.* dukke ; *nò.* dokka, id.

DUDDER, to shake, as a sail in the wind, S.

DUFFL, a coarse kind of cloth, S.

DULK, a worsted night-cap, S.

DULLACK, water leaked into a boat, S.

DULLYAC, a small tub, S.

DULSE, *Halymenia palmata*, S.

DUMBA, the refuse of corn after it has been dried, S. ; *no.* dumba, id.

DUMBIT, anything that has lost its sheen, S. ; *no.* dumbut, id.

DUMMAS, a dull taciturn person, S.

DUMPS, a term used by boys playing at ball, S.

DUNDER, a loud rumbling noise like thunder, S. ; *da.* and s. dunder ; *no.* dondre, id.

DUNDER, to rumble, to make a thundering sound, S.

DUNDER, the devil, S.

DUNGL, a lump, a clod, S.

DUNGL, to pelt, S.

DUNKER, close mist, S. ; *g. da. s.* dunkel, id.

DUNN, fine dust of meal, S.

DUNTER-DUCK, the eider duck, S.

DUOY, a great-grandchild, S.

DURDACK, a lump, S.

DWAALLIN, slumbering, S.

DWAAM. *See* Dwall.

DWALL, a slumber, to slumber, S. ; *no.* dvali ; *da.* dvali, id.

DWARG, large, great, S.

DWYNE ; “ dwyne thee ”—an oath. S. ; *isl.* dwyn.

DY, thy, S.

DY, swell of the sea, S.

DYB, to work patiently, S.

DYKE-END, a dyke built on the ebb-shore, and running seaward, to cut off access to the arable land through the ebb, and thus prevent animals from trespassing, S.

DYNS, possessive pronoun thine, S. ; *g.* dein, id.

DYR, their ; “ dyr ain,” their own, S.

DYSTE, a heavy blow, the dull sound produced by the falling of a heavy body, S.

EARNSDALL, eagle’s-dale, O. and S.

EARNY-COULIGS, tumuli, O. ; *isl.* ern, ancient, and kulle, tumulus.

EARTH-BARK, the roots of tormentil (*Tormentilla officinalis*), used as a substitute for bark in tanning leather, S.

EARTH (BLACK), a black earth found in mossy soil, and used as a dye, S.

EASTICK, cold showery weather, S. ; *da.* cæsten ; *s.* cestan.

EBB (to go to the), to gather shellfish at low-water, S.

EBB-BAIT, shellfish used as bait by fishermen, S.

EBB-MOTHER, the last of the ebb-tide, S.

EBB-SLEEPER, a bird, the dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), S.

EBB-SLEEPER, the plover-page, S.

ECCLEGRASS, butterwort or sheep-rot, O.

EDDER, either ; “ edder the tane or the tidder ”—either the one or the other, S.

EDDERIN, either, S.

EDGAR, the half-roasted, half-ground grain of which burston is made, O. ; *da.* æd-a ; *isl.* æt-a, to eat, and gorr, made, prepared.

EDDRIN. *See* Edderin.

EELA, a fishing-place, or ground for small fish, near the shore, S. *See* Iela.

EEL-TOWS, lines laid in-shore for eels to be used as bait at the haaf, S.

EÉREST ; “ for the éérest ”—for the meantime, S.

EEN, one, S.

EER (to), to squeak as a pig, to scream, S.

EER, a piercing scream, as that uttered under the influence of terror, S.

EGGALOURIE, a dish of eggs and milk boiled together, O.

EID, a tongue of land, S. ; *no.* and *isl.* eid, id.

EINYAREE, the grass-sickness, diarrhœa ; applied to sheep, S.

ELISHANT, a shoemaker's awl, S.

ELSK, to love, S. ; *isl. no. s.* elska ; *da.* elske, id.

ELT (to), to injure anything by constant handling, S.

ELTING, injuring the nap of cloth, or disordering the fur of a cat or other small animal by handling it roughly, S.

ELW, a contraction in the “ Old Country Acts ” for Elwand, S.

EMBER-GOOSE, the Immer of Pennant, O. and S.

EN. *See* In.

EENABIE, diminutive, small for one's age, S.

ENDRACHT, purpose, the object one has in view, S.

ENGA, a proper name for a woman, S.

ENT (to), to regard, to notice, to obey, S.

ERC, a small quantity, O.

ERIST, most easily, most probably, S.

ERNE, the white-tailed eagle (*Aquila albicilla*), O. and S.

ESK, to rain slightly, O.

EST, the east, S.

ESTEN, the east, S. ; *da.* cesten ; *s.* cestan, id.

ETH-KENT, easily known, applied to animals that have some distinguishing mark either in colour or in shape, S.

EUPHIE, a smart blow on the side of the head, S.

EURNASKEP, a mark used to distinguish animals belonging to two families : in one case both ears are cut half through from point to middle *behind*, and in the other in *front* ; vernacularly, " half ahint and half afore," S.

EYE-WHARM, an eyelash, S.

FAA, the intestines of a cow or ox, S.

FAA-BUIRD, the lee-side of the boat, S.

FAAR, an epidemic distemper that attacks sheep, S.

FAATER, a criminal, a defaulter, S.

FADOM, a fathom ; *isl.* fadmr, id.

FAENLY, amiable, S.

FAID (to), to frown, S.

FAIGER, the sun, S. ; *isl.* fagr, splendens.

FAIR, calm as opposed to stormy weather, O. and S.

FAIRLOCK, a ship, S.

FAITTL, to wind a band around an object. *See* Fettle.

FAKE (to), to give heed to, to believe, to credit, O.

FAME, fatty particles floating on the surface of a liquid, foam, S.

FAN, found, S.

FANN, a snow-wreath, S. ; *no.* fann ; *isl.* fönn, fann, id.

FANT, to famish, to starve, S.

FANTIN, famishing, starving, S.

FARR, a boat, S. ; *no. isl.* farr ; *s.* fard, id.

FASTEN, the evening before Lent, S. ; *g.* fasten.

FASTIE, a stone-anchor for a boat, S. ; *isl.* feste, a rope.

FASTIE-BAND, a rope tied round the fastie, S.

FASTRENS-EEN. *See* Fasten.

FATIFU, affectionate, O.

FEAKS, fancies, S.

FEALY-GABLE, the gable of a house built with turf, S.

FECK ; feck-fack—to trifle, S. ; *g.* fick-facken.

FEDMILL, a clumsy woman, S. ; *da.* fedme.

FEERIE, an epidemic, principally used regarding a disease peculiar to dogs, S.

FEESPIN, lively, vivacious, S.

FEIVL, snow falling in large flakes, S.

FENDIE, applied to ships or boats ; buoyant, safe, S.

FENTS, remnants of cloth sewed together, S.

FERD, food, provisions, S. ; *no.* ferd ; *s.* færd.

FERD, a journey, a voyage, S. ; *isl.* etc. ferd.

FERD ; “He went off wi’ a ferd”—he started at a rapid pace, S.

FERDAMEAT, bread, etc., provided for a journey, S.

FEROKERLY, for the most part, most frequently, O.

FERRABIRT, a prevision, a foregoing, S.

FETTLE, a horse-girth made of straw, a straw-rope, S. ; *isl.* fetill ; *no.* fatl, fetl.

FEYADIN, the whale, S. ; *no.* and *isl.* feit ; *da.* fed, fat, id.

FEYAG, close warm rain accompanied by wind, S.

FEYARMING, flattering one, insincere, S.

FEYTLINS, the skin from the legs of an ox, of which “rivlins” are made, S.

FIAAG, fine meal-dust, farina, S.

FIAARM, to fondle, caress, treat kindly, S.

FIALGRS, an exclamation of surprise ; *isl.* fialgr.

FIANSKIEN, an exclamation expressive of kindness, S.

FIDDABIRD, part of a fishing-line, S.

FIDDACK, a water-pail, S.

FIDDERS, a mark, a thin slice from both sides of the ear of an animal, S.

FIDDL, to humble, S.

FIEKIK, a tag, a tassel, an ornamental appendage to dress, S.

FIEL, a term affixed to the names of long mountainous ranges, as "vaalafiel," "crussafiel," etc., S.; *da.* fjeld; *isl.* fiall, id.

FIENDIN, the devil, S.; *da.* and *s.* fienden; *no.* fan'en; *isl.* fiandinn, id.

FIERDIE, stout, strong; applicable to person, S.

FIESP, to move smartly, to fuss about, S.; *da.* *pro.* fiæsk.

FIESPIN, in a moderate state of health, S.; *isl.* fus, id.

FIESTI-BAA, a fungus-ball filled with dust (*Agaricus campestris*), S.

FIEVALIS, powerless, S.

FIEVVLE (of snow), a thin layer of snow, S.

FILL, from, since, fill, O. and S.

FILSKA, a wanton fit, a wild flighty behaviour, S.

FILSKIT, frisky, lively, exuberance of animal spirits, S.

FIM, a small quantity, S.

FIMMISH, a hurry, a perplexity; also used as a verb; "to be in a fimmish," S.

FIMMISH, to be in a hurry, S.

FINDEN, a finding, a discovery, S.

FINNER, a species of whale that makes its appearance on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland, O. and S.

FIORIN, the ebb shore, S.; *no.* fjora, fjera, fjere; *isl.* fjra, refluxus maris.

FIRDIT, lost, not to be found, S.

FIRRBIRD. *See* Fiddabird.

FISH-RIG, the backbone of a fish, used for manure in Shetland, S.

FISHICK, the brown whistle-fish, O.

FISKAFEAL, the boards that separate the several compartments in a boat from each other to keep the fish separate, S.; *da.* etc. fisk, and *da.* fjel; *isl.* and *no.* fijol, a thin board.

FISKALEE, fisherman-like, S.

FISKARROE, unlike or unbecoming a practical fisher, S.; *da.* etc. fiskar, and the negative *u* or *o*.

FIT, an action, a deed; "diel fit"—devil a bit, S.

- FIT, to make feet to stockings, S.
- FITTIE, a short stocking, a person with deformed feet, S.
- FITTL, to take short steps in walking, S.
- FLAA, a thin turf, S.; *isl.* flaga, id.
- FLAAG, a large clumsy woman, S.
- FLAAG, a flock of birds, a shoal of fish, S.
- FLACHIN, a stroke given by something in the hand, O.
- FLACHTER (to), to flutter as a bird, S.
- FLACKIE, a truss made of straw, used for preserving the horse's back from being hurt by the saddle or creel, O. and S.
- FLACKIE-CORN, a large straw mat used for winnowing corn, S.
- FLAICH, a flea, S.
- FLAICHY, troubled with fleas, S.
- FLAIS, a large flat rock in the sea, S.
- FLAMP, inactive, in a state of lassitude, O.
- FLAN, FLANN, a gust of wind, S.
- FLANNIE, squally, S.
- FLATSH, to walk clumsily, to knock down, S.
- FLAUGHTIN, a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, S.
- FLAW, an extent of lea or land under grass; sometimes "a broad ridge," S.
- FLAY, to pare off the surface of mossy ground before the sub-soil is dug for peats, S.; *isl.* flaga, id.
- FLECKED, applied to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it, S.; *no. s.* flekkut; *da.* floekket, id.
- FLEETER, a flat piece of wood used for skimming oil particles, etc., from the surface of water when cooking, S.
- FLEMPTEP, a hurry; "To be in a flempter"—to be in a hurry, S.
- FLEUD, a cuff, a blow with the palm of the hand, S.
- FLEUKNERS, poultry, S.
- FLEYOAG, a smooth piece of wood nailed and riveted over a split in any one of the boards of a boat to prevent leakage, S.

FLINCH, to slice the blubber from the body of a whale, S.; *no.*

flengja, to finch; s. flank-a, to slice, id.

FLIÛG, a chaff of corn, S.

FLIÛG, to clean corn from chaff, to make the chaff fly away with wind, S.

FLINDERKIN, a weak person or thing, a thin garment, S.

FLINK, nimble, agile, active, S.

FLINK, to be agile, etc., S.

FLIPPER, to wag, to move the hands in walking, S.

FLISS, a flake, a film, lamina, S.; *no.* and *isl.* flis, a flake.

FLISS, to peel in flakes; *no.* and *isl.* flysjá, to peel off.

FLISTRICK, a ledge of flat rocks rising to the surface and causing a ripple of the sea, S.

FLITS, a piece of land at a distance from the town cultivated by different occupants in alternate strips, so called probably from each occupant being obliged to flit the produce to his farm-yard, S.

FLOAMIE, a large or broad piece, S.

FLOE, the sea, a cant term; also a swampy place, S.; *isl.* floi, id.

FLOSS, the common rush, O. and S.; *isl.* floi, and whass, a reed.

FLUCHRA, snow in broad flakes, S.; *da.* flakker; *isl.* flœgra, id.

FLUCKADRIFT, a haste, a hurry, S.; *g.* flucht, id.

FLUNGS, to turn quickly round, to sweep round, S.

FLURE-BANDS, the bands that secure the bottom boards of a boat to the keel, S.

FLUNGS, a hurried motion in turning round, S.

FOAL, a bannock or cake, any soft and thick bread, O.

FOGRIE, the mackerel (*Scomber scomber*), S.; *isl.* fágur; *no.* fagr, fager; *da.* fager.

FOIR-COPLAND, a phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Shetland, O. and S.

FOITTACK, a mouse, S.

S. ; *isl.* funi, live coals.

IRT, a short coat or vest, S. ; *da. pro.* fœskert, id.

cat, S.

term of reproach, S. ; *fr.* foutre.

o disapprove, to hinder, S.

, a foregoing, a forehappening, an antecedence, S.

OPS, the fore-legs, and "hind-stoops" the hind legs
hair, S.

o harness, O.

n implement made of *gloy*, or ropes made of bent or
for defending the back of a horse when loaded with
etc., O.

the refuse of wool, S.

taken aback, disappointed, S. ; *isl.* forsmá ; *da.*

æ ; *s.* fœrsmå, id.

an affront, an insult, S.

to affront, to insult, S.

z (to), to consecrate by charms ; hence "forespoken
water," O.

FORTIG, fatigue, S.

FORTIGGED, fatigued, S.

FORYETTIN, forgotten, S.

FOU, how, S.

FOUD, the name given to the president of the supreme court
formerly held in Orkney and Shetland, O. and S. ; *su. g.*
fogde, fougte.

FOUDAL, procrastinating, O.

FOUDRIE also means the different subdivisions grouped and
presided over by the "grand foud," O. and S.

FOUDRIE, the office of chief-governor formerly in Orkney and
Shetland, O. and S.

FOURAREEN, a four-oared skiff, S.

Fou's-A-WI'-DEE, how is all with you ? S.

POWER, four, S.

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FOY, a feast, a festival, S. ; *isl.* fognud, a feast.

FRACK, a weak delicate person, S.

FRAM, strange, foreign ; "by fram"—seaward, S. ; *no. da.* and *isl.* fram.

FRAMBORD, that boat at the fishing lying furthest out to sea, S.

FREETS, superstitious observances, S.

FREEVALOUS, weak, sickly, delicate, S.

FREMD, a stranger, S. ; *da.* fremmed ; *g.* fremd ; *du.* vremd, id.

FREMD, strange, foreign, S.

FRENNEZIE, a trifling thing, S.

FROAD, froth ; *isl.* froda, foam.

FROOTERY, superstitious observances, O.

FRUSCH, to spit as a cat, to make a sputtering noise with the lips, S.

FRUSHIE-BAA. *See* Fiesta-baa.

FRÜTT, a superstitious notion, a predilection, S.

FULDIN, a continuance, a length of time ; "For a fulldin"—for a length of time, S.

FÜN, fire (u as in French), S. ; *isl.* funi, live coals.

FUNGLAY, large, great, S.

FUNGLIE-FOO ; "A funglie-fu bodie"—an obliging, generous person, S.

FURKIN, melting, O.

FURKIN, hungry, disposed to take a bait ; applied to fish, S.

FURSCAM, of the four horses formerly used abreast in the old Orkney plough, the first or right hand one was called the "furhorse," the second the "furscam," the third the "volar scam," and the fourth the "outend" horse, O.

FURSIN, the cord to which the hook is attached, S.

FYALGERS, the deuce, S.

FYARM, to phrase, to use superfluous expressions of kindness, S.

FYARMIN, phrasing, S.

GAA or GAD, a small rainbow in the horizon, suggestive of approaching bad weather, S. ; *isl.* galadr, vitiatus.

GAA-BURSEN, short-winded, S. ; *isl.* gall, bilus.

GAA-GRASS, a plant which grows in burns ; it is boiled and the liquor given to cattle as a cure for the gall-sickness, S. ; *isl.* gall, bilus.

GAA-KNOT, a tight knot not easily loosened, S. ; *isl.* galli, a defect.

GAAN, to stare, to gaze vacantly, S. ; *isl.* góna, id.

GAAT, a boar, S. ; *isl.* galti ; *da.* galt, id.

GAEN AFORE ; “Yea, lamb, he’s gaen afore”—that is, he has fallen over the banks or cliffs, S.

GALTI, a pig, S. ; *isl.* galti, id.

GALDER, a noisy vulgar laugh, S. ; *isl.* galdr, cantus.

GALDERIE, a large room, a gallery, S.

GALDERIN, laughing in a noisy vulgar manner, S.

GALLAFER, a prattling sound, S.

GAMMELOST, old cheese, S. ; *da.* and *no.* gammelst, id.

GANDIEGOW, a stroke, also punishment, S.

GANFIR, a ghost, S. ; *da.* gjenferd, id.

GANG OF PEATS, a number of ponies loaded with peats ; each trip is a “gang,” S. ; *da.* and *isl.* gang, id.

GANNERS, the inside of a cow’s lips, a disease to which cows are subject, S.

GANSKA, an expression used by fishermen, meaning “very good,” “quite well,” S. ; *da.* ganske, id.

GARR, mud, S. ; *isl.* gor ; *s.* garr, filth.

GARR, leaven made thin with too much water, S.

GARR, to jumble, to injure by stirring, S.

GARTH, an enclosure ; sometimes it denotes the house and land attached to it, O. and S. ; *isl.* gardr, gerdi, a field or enclosure.

GATSHIRD, a relation, a cousin, S.

GAVELKIND, a custom by which, on the death of the father,

the youngest got the dwelling-house, while the other property was divided equally.

GELAEGIT, applied to animals—coloured, S.

GELL, a crack or split in wood, S. ; *isl.* galli, defect.

GENG, a row of stitches in knitting, S.

GEP-SHOT, having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, S.

GERBICK, a strip of grass between corn ridges, S.

GERTS, a common for cattle, waste land, S.

GETSKORD, a mark upon a horse, a circular piece cut out of the centre of the ear and slit to the point, S. ; *no.* and *isl.* gat, a hole, and skord, a cut or slit.

GIAVALIS, awkward, careless in handling a thing, S. ; *isl.* gafa ; *da.* gave.

GIDDACK, the sandeel (*Ammodytes tobianus*), S. ; *da.* giedde, a pike.

GIE, a knack, a facility of doing anything, S.

GIEL, the ripple of the sea on a sunken rock, S.

GIL, a mock sun, S. ; *no.* gil ; *isl.* gyll, id.

GILD, acute, clever, knowing, S. ; *da. pro.* gild, id.

GILD, that which has attained its full size or weight ; as "a gild ling," S. ; *isl.* gilldr, id.

GILL, a deep rut or ravine on the side of a hill, S. ; *no.* and *isl.* gil, id.

GILTOCKS OF THECK, long low stacks of heather, built loosely to permit the air to gain admission and thoroughly cure the theck, S. ; *isl.* gil, vallus angusta.

GIO, a deep ravine which admits the sea, O. and S. ; *n.* gja, a fissure.

GIOLA, thin ill-curdled buttermilk, S.

GIPPIC, a small knife for gutting fish, S.

GIVAMILD, to give freely, to give without imposing any conditions or restrictions, S. ; *da.* gavmild, id. ; *isl.* gíafmílldr, id.

GIRESTA, a strip of grass between ridges of corn, S.

GIRSE-STRAE, hay, S.

GIURDACK, something valuable ; “to get a giurdack”—to get a prize, S.

GLAAB (the), any object on a hill defined against the sky, S.

GLAAN, a small stone used for sharpening the point of a dull hook, a whetstone, S. ; *isl.* glœhein.

GLAFTER, a burst of laughter, S. ; *g.* klaffer, id.

GLAFTERIT, vain, giddy, S.

GLAGGY, soft, adhesive, S. ; *da.* klaeg, viscous, glutinous.

GLANNY, a stone kept in the boat and used by the fishermen to sharpen the skunie upon, S. ; *isl.* glœhein.

GLASHIE, part of the intestines of a cow, S.

GLEP, the act of swallowing, O. and S. ; *isl.* gleipa.

GLEP (to), to swallow down greedily, O. and S.

GLET, an intermission of rain, O.

GLINDER, to peep through half-shut eyes, S. ; *isl.* glynr, winking eyes.

GLINDERIT, ringle-eyed, S.

GLINKIT, giddy, light-headed, S. ; *Scotch.* glaikit.

GLOAGS, a mixture of burstin and milk, S. *Vide* Glugs.

GLOAM, the moon, S. ; *isl.* liomm, brightness.

GLOGGO, a mixture of burstin and milk, O. *Vide* Glugs.

GLOURIKS, the eyes, S. ; *du.* glurr-en, to peer.

GLOURSIT, haggard, pale, wan, S.

GLOV, straw of oats for making simmunds ; the longest straws are selected, O. and S. ; *du.* gluye, stramen arundinaceum, id.

GLUPP, a glow of heat, S. ; *isl.* glöd, id.

GLUDDERY ; “a gluddery sky”—unsettled rainy appearance of the sky, S.

GLUFF (to), to affright, O. and S.

GLUFFED, made to start back from sudden fright, S.

GLUFFIS, a boisterous brawling person, a frightful appearance, S.

GLUGS, oatmeal stirred in cold water, and consistent as porridge, S.

GLUMPSE, to turn suddenly and rudely upon one with a rough reply, S.

GLUMSE, a gruff way of speaking, a snap, S.; *da. pro.* glams, a snap.

GLUSH, to devour, to gobble, S.

GLUVABANE, a bone between the joints of the thigh-bone, S.; *isl.* klof, id.

GOD-SEND, a term used to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves, O. and S.

GOIACK, a piltack, S.

GOINTACK, the rope by which the girth is fastened to the klibber or saddle, S.; *isl.* gagntack.

GOIT, GUYT, way or road; *Scotch* "gate," S.

GOLLAMUS, ungainly, large, unshapely; applied to persons, S.

GOOLGRAVE, a ditch containing strong manure in a liquid state, S.; *isl.* gull and graf.

GORBACK, a longitudinal heap of earth, perhaps meant as a line of division between different proprietors, S.; *isl.* giona, facere, and balk-r, strues.

GORDS, lands now waste that had formerly been cultivated, O.; *su. g.* gord.

GOREHIRDING, the harvest-home, S.; *isl.* gera, to make, and hirda, to secure.

GORIE, an exclamation of surprise, an oath, S.

GORSTA, something resembling the remains of an old dyke, the boundary of a ridge of land, O. and S.; *isl.* gord and stadr, id.

GOSSEN, ropes made of grass or straw, S.

GOUSTER, to speak in a violent blustering manner; *isl.* giostr, applied to the weather.

GOWDY-DUCK, the golden-eye (*Anas clangula*), S.

GOWL, to greet or cry aloud, S.; *isl.* góla, to howl.

GRAAM, greedy for food, salacious, S.

GRAEM, to be in a passion, S.; *isl.* gramr.

GREE, the fat that exudes in the boiling of fish or of fish-livers, S.

GRAVE, to dig for shellfish in the sand, S. ; *isl.* grafa, to dig.

GREEK, daybreak, S. ; *da.* and *s.* gry, dawn.

GREMIT, applied to a cow or ox with a white face spotted with black, and also to a person with a soiled face, S. ; *da.* and *no.* grimet, id.

GREENBONE, the viviparous blenny, a fish, O. and S.

GRENCHER, a great-grandfather, S.

GRICIFER, a name given to a disease that attacks swine and deprives them of the use of their hind-legs, S.

GRIEM, to daub with dirt ; *English* grime, S.

GRIMACK, a rope fitted round a horse's head and chops as a substitute for a bridle, S. ; *isl.* gryma, id.

GRIND, properly a gate consisting of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or the adjoining wall, O. and S. ; *isl.* *no.* *s.* grind, fores clatratae, id.

GRIP, an excellent article of its kind ; *isl.* gripr, id.

GRIT-LINE, a long-line with a number of hooks set inshore for catching fish, S. ; *a.* *s.* grith ; *isl.* grid.

GROE, to blow a fresh breeze, S.

GROFF, thick, large, S. ; *isl.* grofr ; *da.* grov, id.

GROFF-MEAL, large-grained meal ; coarse, as "groff thread."

GROGIE, a grey horse, S. ; *da.* graa ; *isl.* grár, grey.

GROO, to sigh or groan like the wind before a storm, S.

GROP, rain in large drops, S. ; probably a corruption of *isl.* grofr, *da.* gráv.

GROTTY-BUCKIE, a small shell found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Shetland, S.

GRUDACK, a large kettle for cooking fish and potatoes, etc., S. ; *da.* gryde, a pot.

GRUDDER, grief, the expression of grief, crying, S. ; *isl.* græta, contristare.

GRUEL, oatmeal porridge, S.

- GRUEL-TREE, the stick used for stirring porridge, S.
- GRUGGIE, applied to the weather ; *isl.* gruggugr, feculentus.
- GRUGSIE, a large pin, S.
- GRULACKS, persons disguised, Hallimas-maskers, S. ; *isl.* grylur, a bugbear to frighten children with.
- GRUMFIE, a spectre, a hobgoblin, S. ; *su. g.* grymt-a, to grunt.
- GRUMMAL, crumbs, fragments, O. ; perhaps a corruption of *crumbs*.
- GRUND-SEM, the nails that fasten the lower boards of a boat to the keel, S. ; *da.* grund and se.
- GRUN, rocky sea-bottom ; *isl.* grunn ; *da.* grund, fundus.
- GRÛNI, green isle, S. ; *da.* gron, green, and ey, island.
- GRUNZIE, full of dregs, S.
- GRUTE, the thick sediment of oil, S. ; *isl.* grutr.
- GUBB, scum, foam, froth, S.
- GÛDABLY, probably, possibly, S. .
- GUDDEN, manure (excrementum intestinorum), S. ; *da.* *pro.* giöde, giödning, id.
- GUDDICK, a riddle, S. ; *isl.* gáta ; *s.* gata ; *da.* gaade, id.
- GÛD-TA-TREE, worthy of belief, credible, S. ; *isl.* trua, to believe.
- GUE, a musical instrument formerly used in Shetland, S.
- GUGGL, to work with the hands among any soft substance, to knead leaven in a slovenly way ; also to make dirty, S.
- GUIDABLY, possibly, by any chance, S.
- GÛID-FOLK, the elfin race, S.
- GUL, "Sir," by way of address, O.
- GULBOW, intimacy or friendship, O. ; *isl.* gilld and bo.
- GULBRULE, the bellowing of an ox, S. ; *isl.* gaula, and *da.* brla, id.
- GULLA, pronounced liquid ; a young woman who assists at the christening of a child, S. ; *isl.* gillia, a young woman.
- GULLY, good, agreeable, O.
- GULS-A, the jaundice, S. ; *su. g.* gulsot, id.

- GULSH, to eructate, S.
 GULSH, an eructation, S.
 GUMPLFECK, restlessness, S.
 GUNNIE, a hobgoblin invoked to frighten children, S. ; *isl.*
 gunni, big men.
 GUPP, to vomit, S.
 GUPP, a vomiting sound, S. ; *da.* gulpe, to disgorge.
 GUR, mud, dirt.
 GUR, to defile with mud, S. ; *da. isl.* and *s.* gor, mud, dirt.
 GURBLOITED, clothes badly washed, S. ; *da. isl.* and *s.* gor, and
 isl. bleyti, soaking.
 GURLIN, a boy, an urchin, S. ; *isl.* karl, id.
 GURM, to make dirty, to defile, S.
 GURM, the rheum of the eyes, the viscous matter that collects
 on dead fish when allowed to lie long in a heap, S. ; *isl.*
 gormr, cœnum.
 GURMIT, soiled, grimed, S. ; *no.* gurmet, id.
 GUR-PUG, a small Shetland horse, S.
 GUTRIV, the anus of a fish, S. ; *isl.* gotrauf, id.
 GUYT, the threshold, S.
 GUYT, a way or road. *Vide* Goit, S.
 GY-KERL, a giant, S.
 GYLE-FAT, the vat used for fermenting wort, O. ; *teut.* ghijl,
 yeast, and vat, a cask.
 GUZZLE, an angry blast of wind, S. ; *isl.* gusa.
- HAAF, the deep sea, the fishing of cod, ling, and tusk, S. ; *isl.*
 haf ; *s. da. no.* hav ; *g.* haaf, mare.
 HAAF (to go to the), to go to the deep-sea fishing, S.
 HAAF-BOAT, a boat fit for going out to sea to prosecute the
 ling-fishing, S.
 HAAF-FISH, the great seal (*Phoca barbata*), S.
 HAAF-FISHING, the term used to denote the fishing for cod,
 ling, and tusk, S.

HAAG, thrift, economy, S. ; *isl.* hagr, id.

HAAR, a filament of flax or hemp, a hair, S.

HAAGLET ; “It’s come back to its auld haaglet”—applied to an animal that has strayed, and returned to its old pasture, S. ; *isl.* hagi, pasture, and leyta, to seek.

HAAVERS, to possess anything in shares with another, the half, S.

HABBIE-GABBIE, to throw money, etc., amongst a crowd to be scrambled for, S.

HACKAMUGGIE, the stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meat, sounds, and livers, S. ; *isl.* hacka, to hash.

HACKSEY-LOOKED, having a coarse visage, gruff, pitted with small-pox, O. and S. ; *da.* hak, a notch.

HAD, a hole, a place of retreat, S.

HAD ; to stand along the had—applied to a very young child supporting itself by a chair, stool, or the like, S.

HADABAND, a wooden band fastening securely the ribs of a boat, S.

HAERANGER, a boat 15 or 16 feet of keel, S. ; *isl.* heringr.

HAFFANT, a paramour, S.

HAFFIN, a leman, a concubine, S.

HAGASTED, familiarised to a particular place by a long stay in it, S. ; *da. pro.* hugastet, id.

HAGGLE, a subordinate division-mark between districts, S.

HAGMARK, a stone set up to indicate the line of division between separate districts, S. ; *isl.* haga, hill-pasture, and mid, a landmark.

HAIREN-TEDDER, a hair tether, S.

HAILIN-MUFF, a mitten used by fishermen to protect their hands when hauling the haaf-lines into the boat, S.

HALBERT, a tall thin person, S.

HALF-WATTER, half-way between the boat and the bottom of the sea, S.

HALF-WEB, the grey phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*), O.

HALK-HENS, hens falling to be contributed for support of royal hawks when falconers went to Orkney to procure hawks, payable and paid down to 1838 and 1839, O. and S.

HALLIGIT, wild, wanton, flighty, S. ; *isl.* hali, the tail, and kat, wanton.

HALLOW, a certain quantity of straw, a sheaf, S. ; *isl.* halva, part of anything.

HALTUGONGA, an expression used by fishermen to check the running of a halibut that has been hooked, S. ; *isl.* haltu, ganga, cease running.

HAMEREST, the commonly immediately adjoining the enclosed land, S. ; *isl.* heimrost, id.

HAMMERS, large masses of earth-fast stones on the side of a hill, S. ; *n.* hamar, a steep place.

HANDDRIST, to separate corn from the chaff, etc., after it is threshed, by rubbing it between the hands, S.

HANDY-CROOPEN, a game in which one of the players turns his face to the wall, his hand resting upon his back ; he must continue in this position until he guesses who struck his hand, when the striker takes his place, S. ; *isl.* kroppr, *da.* krop, *s.* krop, the trunk of the body.

HANGING-TOGETHER ; “Yea, lamb, he’s just hanging together” —meaning he is just alive and no more, S.

HANYADU, an invitation to a bird to pick up food thrown from a boat, S. ; *isl.* hana, ecce, and du, thou.

HAPRICK, two cazzies united by a band laid over a horse’s back for carrying manure, S.

HARBIN, a young coal-fish, O.

HARKIE, a pig, a boar-pig, S.

HARLE-DUCK, the goosander, a fowl, O. and S.

HARLIKINS, kind of tight pantaloons for children, opening behind, S.

HARR, a hinge to a door, S. ; *a.* *s.* hearre ; *teut.* harre ; *isl.* hiara, id.

HARRASKAP, character, S.

HASSENS, the bottom boards of a boat next to the stern, S. ;
da. hals.

HASSINS-FORE-AND-AFT, the boards that adjoin the keel about
one-third of its length, S.

HATTER, to treat harshly ; as a "hattered bairn ;" *isl.* hatter,
hatred, hatta, to treat with hatred.

HAUSS-SPANG, an iron rod of the Orcadian plough, O.

HAWK-HENS. *See* Halk-hens.

HEAD-BÛIL, a manor-house, the best family residence on an
estate, S. ; hoved-bølle, head-house, in old Danish laws.

HEADY-CRAW, a somersault, S.

HEAR TILL HIM, listen to him ; implying disbelief in what one
is asserting, S.

HEART-SHOT, an exclamation after sneezing, S.

HEATHER-CUN-DUNK, the dun-diver, bird.

HEATHER-LINTIE, *Linaria montana*, O.

HECK, a crutch, S. ; *no.* hekja, id.

HECK, to limp, to halt, S.

HECKABIRNIE, any lean feeble creature, O.

HECKAPURDES, a quandary, O.

HECKIE, a cripple moving about with the help of a crutch, S. ;
no. ; hekja.

HECKLA, the dog-fish (*Squalus archiarius*), S. ; *isl.* hákall, id.

HECKSTER. *See* Heckie.

HEDT, it ; pronounced "hit," S.

HEFTIT, supplied, provided, suited with, S.

HEGRIE, the heron (*Ardea major*), S. ; *da.* and *no.* heyre,
hegre, id.

HEIMILT, the pasture immediately adjoining an enclosure, S. ;
isl. heimilt, id.

HEL, to conceal, to hide, S. ; *g.* hehlen, id.

HELIE ; "the helie"—the interval between Saturday evening
and Monday morning, S.

HELIER, a cavern into which the tide flows, S. ; *n.* hellir, id.

HELIER-HALSE, a cavern with a narrow entrance, S.

HELLI-BRIN. *See* Yellia-brin.

HELLIO, a stone with a rim of clay about it, used in parching corn for burstin, O. ; *isl.* hella, a flat stone.

HELSE, to have a liking for, to accept as a lover, S. ; *isl.* elska ; *da.* elske, to love.

HELTERS ; syn. with branks, S.

HELJACK, a flat stone at the sea-shore forming a natural quay, S. *Vide* Hellio.

HELYIES-AM, a pleasant agreeable person, S.

HELYS-COST, food provided for the "helie"—that is, food provided to last from Saturday evening to Monday morning, S.

HEMLY, homely, without ceremony, S.

HEMMA, a wife, a housewife, S.

HEMMA, home ; *isl.* hemma.

HEMSKIT, foolish, S. ; *isl.* heimska, folly.

HENGERS, the curtains of a bed, S.

HENGSIIE, a clownish clumsy person, S.

HENGSIIT, clumsy, clownish, S.

HENK, to limp in walking, S. ; *g.* hinken, id.

HENKIE, a person who limps or halts, S.

HENKL, to wind up a fishing-line or tether, S. ; *isl.* hank.

HENT (to), to gather, to glean, to walk with a plunging motion, S. ; *isl.* henda ; *su. g.* hemta, to collect ; hænta, to lay hold with the hand.

HENTED, gathered, gleaned, S.

HEOGALDS-RIG, that part of the spine that adjoins the "naversbane," S. ; *isl.* hauga-aldur, the top of a mound ; ryg, dirsum.

HERALD-DUCK, the dun-diver (*Mergus castor*), S.

HERANGER. *See* Haeranger.

HERDA, applied to corn that has been trampled by animals, as "They have laid it in herda," S.

- HERDA, crush, confusion ; "To tramp in herda"—to tread or lay in confusion, S.
- HERMS AND WALLAWA, a term used to describe a noisy quarrel, scolding, and disturbance, S.
- HERTSOT, a burst of laughter, also used as an interjection when hearing a person laughing loudly or sneezing, S.
- HERT'SKAD, HERSKET, heart-burning, pain at the stomach, S.
- HE'S AWA WI' IT, meaning "He is dead," S.
- HESTA, a mare, a female of any species, S.
- HESTEN, horses, used as a generic term, S. ; *isl.* hestin, id.
- HESTENSGOT, an enclosure in which a number of horses are pastured, S. ; *isl.* hestin and gardr, id.
- HEV'IL, a handle for a pail, S.
- HEV'IL-DAFFOCK, a pail with a handle, S.
- HEYKOKUTTY, a ludicrous dance performed by persons squatting on their hookers, to the tune of "Hey-quo-cutty," S.
- HIAMSE, awkward and unwieldy, also half-witted, S. ; *da. pro.* hiams, hiamsk, id.
- HILL-DYKE, a wall, generally of sods, dividing the pasture from the arable land, O. and S.
- HIMP, the small bit of hair-line or gut which attaches each hook to the baak or principal line of a fishing-fly (same as "Bid"), S.
- HIMS, HIMST, hurried, hasty, flighty in manner, half-witted, S. ; *isl.* heimskur, a foolish person ; *s.* hemske, id.
- HINNIE-WAAR, a species of seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*), S. ; *da.* hinde, membrane.
- HINNIE-SPOT, a three-cornered piece of wood connecting the gunwales with the stern of the boat, S.
- HINT, a moment of time. *See* Went, S.
- HINT, to disappear quickly, to vanish, S.
- HIONICK, a little contemptible person, S. ; dimin. from *isl.* hion.

HIT, the English verb to hit or strike ; conjugated thus—pres.

hit, præt. hat, past part. hitten, S.

HIT, pers. pro. it, S. ; *isl.* hitt, id.

HIVAD, a heap, a lump, S. ; *isl.* höfud ; *da.* hoved, caput.

HIXIE, a hiccup ; *isl.* hygste, id.

HOBIN, the blue shark (*Squalus glaucus*), S. ; *no.* haabrand, id.

HOCKEN, keen for food, greedy for food, S. ; *isl.* hacka, to devour greedily, to feed like a dog.

HOCKIN, scraping out a hole with the hands or with a hoe, S. ;
s. holka ; *isl.* holka, to scoop out.

HOCKLIN, gutting fish, S.

HOCKNIE, a horse, S.

HOE, the dog-fish (*Squalus acanthius*), S. ; *no.* haa or ho ; *da.* ho, id.

HOE-EGG, the egg or spawn of the hoe, S. ; *no.* haa-egg, id.

HOE-TUSK, the smooth-hound, a fish (*Squalus mustelus*), S.

HOE-MOTHER, the basking-shark, O. ; *isl.* homar (*Squalus maximus*).

HOEG, a sepulchral mound. There are several in Shetland, S. ;
isl. haug ; *su. g.* hoeg, id.

HOGALIF, a payment for liberty to cast peats, S. ; probably *isl.* hoegg-va, and hlif, hlif-a, id.

HÖGER, end, upshot ; “To come to an ill hoger”—to come to an ill end, S. ; *isl.* hagr, conditio.

HOLM, a small uninhabited island, an islet, O. and S. ; *su. g.* holme, insula.

HOBS, the ebb-shore at the head of a bay over which a rivulet spreads itself, S. ; *da.* hob, recessus maris.

HOODED-CRAW, the peewit-gull, from its black head, O. and S. ;
in Scotland the *Corvus corax*.

HOOKATIE, KROOKATIE, on the haunches, S.

HOOKERS, bended knees, S. ; *da. pro.* hokke ; *isl.* hoka.

HOONSKA, a pudding made of the blood of an ox mixed with meal, S.

- HOOREN, a disgust, O. ; perhaps from *a. s.* horewen, id.
- HOOSAMIL, applied to a road between or past houses, S. ;
isl. hus, houses, and amilli, between.
- HOOSAPAAIL, the head, S. ; *isl.* haus, the head.
- HOPE, a small bay, O. ; *isl.* hop, recessus maris.
- HORENG, the seal, "phoca," S.
- HORN, horn of a boat, a continuation of the stems, S.
- HORRA-GOOSE, the brent-goose, O.
- HORSE-GOOK, the snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*), O. and S. ; *da.*
horse-goeg, hors-gioeg ; *s.* horsjok, a snipe.
- HOSSACK, a knot tied on a stranded line by fishermen to
strengthen it, S.
- HOT, used substantively, as "What a hot it is," S.
- HOUGGY, HUGGIE-STAFF, an iron hook fastened in a wooden
handle for drawing large fish into a boat, S. ; *da.* hage,
hugge ; *isl.* hogga ; *su. g.* huga, hugga, to fell, to strike.
- HOUGHING AN OAR, placing the handle of an oar under the
thigh in order to rest oneself after rowing, S.
- HOULLAND, the name of many places in Shetland, signifying
"high land," S. ; *isl.* hóll, colliculus.
- HOUSE-VERDEEN, a servant who has charge of the outdoor
work on a farm, S. ; *isl.* hus, and vaurd, custos.
- HOWIE, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll, O. ; *isl.* haug ; *su. g.*
hoeg, a sepulchral mound.
- HOYDDEEN, the clergyman of a parish, S.
- HOYTIN-GENG, the completion of any kind of work, as "the
hoyttin-geng o' peats," S.
- HUB, to blame or hold guilty of a crime, S.
- HUEBBIE, a short jacket worn by women when performing
household work, O.
- HUBBIT, blamed or held guilty ; "Hubbit for tift"—blamed
for theft, S.
- HUCKFAIL (*to*), to like or fancy any thing or person, S.

HÜDDACK, a knot in a fishing-line fastening two parts together,
S.

HUDDERIN, empty, ill-filled, O.

HUDEIN, chiding, scolding, S.

UDERON. *See* Hudderin.

HUGGIE, a tap, a blow, S. ; *isl.* hógg, id. ; *da.* hug, id.

HÜ-IA. *See* Hüya, S.

HUILK, a small vessel for holding oil, S. ; *isl.* hylke, vasculum.

HULE, the husk of corn. In Shetland the phrase, "My heart
is out o' hule" is used, meaning "out of its place or cover-
ing, S.

HULE AND HULE-BAND ; "He's gane, hule and hule-band"—
that is, He has removed with everything belonging to him,
S.

HÜLGIE, roomy, convenient, S.

HULLCOCK, the smooth-hound, a fish, O.

HULSTER, a shapeless block of stone, S. ; *isl.* holt, a stony
place, and stór, great.

HULYIE, lasting, economical, S.

HÜM, to grow dark, to darken in the evening, S. ; *isl.* hüm, id.

HÜMIN, twilight, S. ; *isl.* hum.

HUMLABAND, a strap fixing an oar to its thowl, S. ; *no.* humla-
band, id.

HÜMS. *See* Hims.

HUNDG (the *dg* pronounced like the English *j* in joy), to drive
or chase away, S. ; *isl.* hund, a dog, and geyr, to bark.

HÜNES, the extreme ends in the cupples of a house, where they
join at the pitch of the roof, S.

HUNG-MILK, milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, placed
in a linen bag and suspended until the whey, etc., has
dripped from it, leaving a thick creamy substance, S.

HUNGELL, a sea-fish, the green-bone (*Blennius viviparus*), S. ;
isl. hængr, the male of fish.

HUNKSIT, high-shouldered, the head sunk between the shoulders, S.

HUNSH, to shrug the shoulders up, S.

HURRACK, that part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern; also "shot," S.

HURKLIN, the peculiar sound in breathing when there is phlegm in the throat or breast, S.

HURLESS, deafened with noise, S.

HURRALESS, stupid with noise, S.

HUSELACK, a small stone hut for drying fish, S.

HUSH, a low murmuring wind.

HÛSTACK, a big fat woman; perhaps "*haystack*," S.; *isl.* hey-steck, id.

HUTHERIN, a stupid fellow, O.

HÛTN-TRÛTN, surly, ill-humoured, S.; *no.* patois, trutn.

HUTTER, a mass or heap, S.

HÛVE; "To huve up"—to swell, S.

HÛY, thin hair, S.

HÛYA, a height or hill; name of an island near Unst, S.; *isl.* hœie; *da.* hœi, id.

HUYLLEE, applied to something that does not justify appearances, S.

HYUCK-FINNIE (the double "n" pronounced liquid), lucky, fortunate, S.

HYVER, to saunter, lounge, or idle, S.

HYVERAL, a lounging, an idle, lazy person; same as the French "*flaneur*," S.

HWINKLE-FACED, lantern-jawed, O.; *su. g.* hwinckel, an angle, a corner.

IAGGER. *See* Yagger.

IARTO, a term of endearment; also used as if it were an adj., S.; *da.* min hjerte, my heart.

IBBIE, a contraction of Isabella, S.

ICELAND-SCOREY, glaucous gull, S.

IELA, a fishing-place or ground for small fish near the shore, S.

I'LL BAKE THEE HAFITTS, I'll give you a box on the side of the head, S.

IGG, to incite, to instigate to mischief, S. ; *da.* egge ; *English* egg, id.

ILL-BISTIT, ill-natured, wicked, S. ; *da. pro.* ildter, bister, id.

ILL-CONTRIVIN, tricky, mischievous, S.

ILL-DIVVADGED, ill-arranged, slovenly, S. ; *da.* ilde, bad.

ILL-HYVER, an awkward behaviour ; *isl.* hiavera, presentia, S.

ILL-HYVERED, awkward in manner, ungainly, S.

ILL-LESS, devoid of evil or malice, S.

ILL-VICKIT, full of tricks and mischief, intractable, perverse, S.

ILL-VUXEN, ill-grown, ill-shaped, S. ; *da.* voxen ; *da. pro.* ildevoxent, id.

ILL-VYND, an ill shape or manner, S.

ILL-VYNDIT, badly-made, ill-shaped, ill-mannered, S. ; *no.* vandi.

ILL-WAN, an ill expectation, a faint hope, S. ; *isl.* vǫn ; *da.* vandt.

ILL-YETTO-COMIN, a phrase used as an evil wish—"May ye come ill back," O.

ILTA, malice, anger, S. ; *isl.* ilska ; *da. pro.* ilter, id.

ILTAFÖÖ, full of anger or malice, S.

IMAK-UPO-ME, I got ready, I prepared myself, S.

IME, soot, the sooty exhalation that forms a coating on kettles, S. ; *su. g.* im, ime, em, id.

IMEY, sooty, black, S. ; *isl.* eyme.

IMMER-GOOSE, the Great Duck of Gessner, the ember goose, O. and S. ; *no. da.* immer, id.

IN, if, provided that, S. ; *su. g.* æn ; *isl.* end, id.

IN, a dwelling, S. ; *isl.* inni, id.

INBIGIT, selfish, built in, morose, reserved, S.

INBÛ, welcome ; "I'se warrant ye didna get muckle inbu," S.

INCEP, except, S.

IN-LIFTIN ; when an animal is so weak as to be unable to rise without assistance, it is said to be in-liftin, S.

INYABY, a defeated cock driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill ; *isl.* einbui ; *da.* eneboer, a recluse.

ISTICK, a slight temporary post, S. ; *su. g.* is, ice, and sticka, a splinter.

IT FELL AFORE ME, it suddenly occurred to me, it suddenly came into my mind, S.

IULGAR, an uneasy rapid motion of the waves, S. ; *isl.* colga, a wave.

JAFFSE, to make a noise with the jaws in eating ; *isl.* kiafta, to move the jaws.

JACK (to), to take off the skin of a seal, O. and S. ; *isl.* jacka, secare.

JAPPLE ; to japple clothes—to stamp upon them in a tub, S.

JENDL, to be jealous of one, S.

JENNAPIE, a dwarfish person or animal, S.

JEROY, a great-grandchild, S.

JIRD, a sudden push, S.

JERRUM, a proper name ; probably a corruption of “Jerome,” S.

JIGGLE, to rock or shake backwards and forwards, S.

JOGGED, confined in the “juggs,” an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory formerly used in Orkney and Shetland, O. and S.

JOOR, cattle that are not housed, S. ; *isl.* dyr ; *s.* duir, deer or wild animals.

JOOT, to tipple frequently, a tippler, S.

JUPE, a flannel shirt or jacket, S.

JUPSIE, big-headed, dull, having a slothful appearance, S.

JÛRE ; applied to stock, as “I ha’ena a jure”—I have not a single animal, S. *See* Joor.

JUST (to), to adjust, O. and S.

JVEGAR, the sea-urchin, O. and S.

KAA, to chase, to drive ; “to kaa sheep”—to drive them into a fold. “To kaa whales”—whales often appear on the coast in large numbers, when the fishermen put off in their skiffs, get on the outside of the herd, and by making a noise with their oars, throwing stones, shouting, etc., drive or “kaa,” the timid animals before them into shoal water, where they run aground and are despatched, S.

KAAC, chalk, S. ; *g.* etc. kalk, id.

KAAC, to mark with chalk, S.

KAAIN, a driving or kaaing of whales, also the number of whales in a drove, S.

KAAM, a mould for casting metal into bullets, S.

KAAMERIL, the beam from which the carcase of an ox is suspended, S.

KAARM, a mass of dirt, S.

KAAY, to snow heavily, S.

KAAYIE, a heavy fall of snow, S.

KABBIELABBY, confused speaking, many persons talking at the same time, S.

KABE, a thowl, or strong pin of wood for keeping an oar steady in its place, S. ; *da.* kiebe ; *isl.* keipr, id.

KADDIE, an ill-natured person, a spoiled child, S.

KAGG, to grieve, S.

KAGGIT, vexed, grieved, S.

KAIVLE, to fix a wooden bit in the mouth of a lamb to prevent it from sucking the ewe, S.

KAIVLE, a small rod of wood fastened in a lamb's mouth, like the bit of a bridle, to prevent it from sucking a ewe which it is intended to milk, S. ; *da.* kievle ; *isl.* keffi ; *s.* kaffe, a small stick.

KALLOWED, calved ; “a new-kallow'd cow”—a newly-calved cow, S. ; *isl.* kalfa ; *da.* kalve, to calve.

KALWART, cold, sharp, applied to weather, S.

KANN, cleverness, capability, adroitness, S.

KANNIE, a yoke-shaped piece of wood between the stammareen and stem, S.

KAPPER-NOITED, ill-natured, fractious, S.

KARDOOS, a fine kind of cut tobacco, procured from the Hollanders, S. ; *da.* karduus, paper case for tobacco.

KASH, a pouch, a tobacco-pouch, S.

KATABELLY, the hen-harrier, O.

KAT-YUGL, the eagle-owl, O. and S. ; *no.* katugle ; *da.* ugle ; *isl.* ugglá ; *s.* ugla, id.

KATMOGIT, applied to animals, white coloured, with black legs and belly, S. ; *isl.* quidr and mogotr, the belly of a dark colour ; *Scotch*, kyte, belly.

KAVABURD, snow drifted violently by the wind, S. ; *isl.* kafa ; *teut.* kav-en, and byrd, burd, suffocating drift.

KAVVLE, to take hooks out of the mouths of large fish by means of a small stick with a notch on its end, S. ; *da.* kievle ; *isl.* kefli ; *s.* kaffe, a small stick.

KEEL-DRAUGHT, a false keel to a boat, S. ; *no.* drag, covering on the keel of a boat.

KEEN, a rock jutting out from the face of a cliff ; *isl.* kani, a prominence.

KEENG, to reunite the pieces of a broken dish by means of clasps, S. ; *isl.* keingr, a hook, a clasp.

KEENG, a clasp of pewter by which broken china or earthenware is repaired, S. ; *isl.* keingr, a clasp.

KEK, gesticulation, a peculiar motion of any part of the body to which one is addicted, S. ; *da.* gick, a quick movement.

KELLIEMUFF, a mitt, S.

KEMP-ROOTH, a rowing-match, a contest at rowing, S. ; *da.*

kamp, kiæmpe ; *s.* kampa, kamp ; and *da.* rœ ; *su. g.* ro, id.

KEOBE, a reward, a gift, S. ; *da.* kiob ; *isl.* kaup, id.

KEOBE, to bribe, to induce by promise of a reward, S. ; *da.*

kiobe ; *isl.* kaup, id.

KEPPR, a flat piece of wood secured in the mouth of a horse

to prevent his eating the corn when bringing the sheaves

home ; *isl.* keppr, a piece of wood.

KET, dwarfish, O.

KEÛSS (of sillacks), a number of sillacks put into some re-

ceptacle, and allowed to remain until they have acquired

a game or spoilt flavour, S. ; *isl.* kios ; *no.* kus ; *isl.* kasadr,

approaching to putrefaction.

KIE, to detect, to catch in the act, S.

KIED, detected, discovered, S.

KIEGER, stiffness in the neck from keeping it long in one

position, S.

KIEVE, to strive in emulation, S.

KILN-HUGGIE, the fireplace of a kiln ; same as Scotch "kil-

logie," S. ; *belg.* log, a hole.

KILPACK, a small basket made of dockens or twigs, S. ; *no.*

kipa.

KING-COME-A-LAY, a game played by boys : two sides strive

for the mastery as to which party can secure most prisoners

for the king, S.

KINGS-LAND, lands formerly in possession of the crown, but

now possessed by Lord Zetland, O. and S.

KIPPOCK, a small number of piltacks banded together, S. ; *isl.*

kippa, a small bundle.

KIRKASUCKEN, applied to the buried dead, as distinguished

from those who have a watery grave—(it was formerly

the practice in Shetland, as in other parts of Europe, to

bury the dead within the churches)—S. ; *da.* kirke ; *goth.*

kyerk ; *teut.* kirche, kerk ; *belg.* kerk, a church ; *su. g.*

siunk-a ; *da.* senk-e ; *teut.* sig-en, siuken, to sink, to descend.
Qu. buried in the church.

KIRK, hush, S. ; *no.* KYTT ; *isl.* kirra, to hush.

KIRSEN, applied to a very lean animal ; also to unwholesome food ; as "It's no kirsen"—It's not eatable, not Christian, S. ; *belg.* kerst, kersten, Christian.

KIRVIE, a certain quantity of straw or grass ; "a kirvie of floss," as windlin, hallow, traev, etc., are all names for certain quantities of corn, straw, etc., S. ; *no.* kierce ; *da. pro.* kiærve, three sheaves tied together.

KIST, used in chasing away a cat, S.

KITT, a rather shallow vessel for milking in ; it has a closely-fitting lid, S.

KITTIE-SWEERIE, an instrument for winding yarn, S.

KITTWAKE, a gull (*Larus tridactylus*), O. and S.

KIUNNIN, a rabbit (*Cuniculus*) ; *isl.* kuning ; *da.* and *s.* kanin : *du.* konyñ, id.

KIURKASUCKEN. *See* Kirkasucken.

KJIMSIE, a fellow, S.

KJODER, to caress, to fondle, S.

KJODER, kind, caressing, S.

KLAA, a little ill-natured person, an injury by sickness, S.

KLACHT, to seize hold, S.

KLACHT, a firm hold, S.

KLACK, the name of rocky fishing-ground near the shore, as opposed to "haaf," S. ; *isl.* klackr, a rock.

KLAC, to lick up, as a piece of soft cloth does wet or dust, S.

KLAIK, a kind of shellfish or worm growing on wood lying long in the sea, barnacle, duck-barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*), S.

KLAMÖZ (long o), an outcry, a loud noise, S. ; *lat.* clamorus, id.

KLASH, a slap, or a collision of soft bodies, S. ; *g.* klatsch, id.

KLASHER, a noisy talkative person ; *g.* klatscher, id.

KLAT, to prattle, to chatter, S. ; *g.* klatsche, id.

KLAT, prattling, babbling, S.

KLATSH, a slap as with the palm of the hand, the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies, S.

KLEEBIE, a heated stone plunged into buttermilk to separate the curd from the whey. The former is precipitated, and is called "kirmilk ;" the latter, diluted with water, is "bland," S.

KLEESTER, to smear with mud or the like, S. ; *isl.* klestr, illinitus ; *isl.* klistra ; *da.* klistre, glutinare.

KLEEVINS, tongs ; also "femorum intercapedo," S. ; *isl.* klof, bifurcation of the thighs.

KLEIPIT, miserly, stingy, S.

KLETT, a lofty cliff, the top of which is separated from the main by a fissure, and seems ready to tumble into the sea, S. ; *isl.* klett, rupis.

KLIBBA-TAINGS, tongs made of two bits of wood, S. ; *isl.* klipitöng, forceps.

KLIEK, a hook, S.

KLIEK, to hook, to fasten with a hook, S.

KLIKKIT, snatched away from the hand, S.

KLIV-GÆNG, a great crowd in motion, S.

KLIVSIE, a name applied to sheep, S.

KLIVVEN, cloven, S. ; *isl.* klauf, a hoof.

KLOOKIE, cunning, artful, cautious, S. ; *isl.* klokleggr ; *su.* *g.* klok, prudens, sapiens.

KLUMBUNG, an ill-shapen mass, S.

KLUMP, to make a noise in walking, as if with clogs, S.

KLUMPSE, to silence, S.

KLUNSH, a lump, S. ; *g.* klunsch ; *su.* *g.* kluns, id.

KLURT, a lump ; also to daub, to defile.

KLUSH, a clumsy person, a full-built ship, anything clumsy, S.

KLUVIE, the claw of a hammer, S.

KLUVIE-HAMMER, a claw-hammer, S. ; *isl.* klæfa, to split.

KLYMIEWICK, a small candle, a taper, S.

KNAB-KNOP, the knoop of a hill, a protuberance, S. Haldors-son describes nabbi as “en knort” and as “en liden tue,” a small hill ; *teut.* knoppe.

KNABSIE, a short, stout, athletic person ; applied also to an animal, S. ; *teut.* knoppe.

KNAP, to eat greedily, to snap up, S.

KNAP, a crack, S.

KNAP, to crack or break in two sharply, S.

KNAP-FOR-NAUGHT, a name given to a cake or any morsel so small as only to serve for a mouthful, O.

KNAPPEL, a thick round stick, S.

KNARK, to crack or creak, to crunch with the teeth, S. ; *da.* knarke, knirke, id.

KNARP, to bite, S.

KNARP, a bite, S.

KNEESHAL, the patula or whirlbone of the knee, S. ; *da.* knœskal, the kneepan.

KNEP, to clench, as the hand, S. ; *da.* knepp-e, knæppe ; *su. g.* nap, knap, etc.

KNEPPIT ; “A kneppit naev”—a clenched fist, S.

KNIFFIE, clever, agile, S.

KNIPPACH, two or three small fish tied together, S. ; *isl.* knippi ; *da.* knippe, fasciculus.

KNIRK, a creaking or crepitation, S.

KNITSHEL, a number of things tied together, S. ; *isl.* knyti, a small bundle.

KNOCK-BEETLE, a person who is severely beaten, S.

KNOP-TANGL, *Fucus nodosus*, S.

KNOREN, a boat, S. ; *isl.* knorr, id.

KNUB, a smart blow, a short club, S.

KNUB, a thump, a bump raised by a blow, S. ; *da.* knub, a knot, a bunch, a lump.

KNUB, to thump, to pummel, S.

KNUBBS, blows, S.

KNUILT, a blow, a smart rap, S.

KNUILT, to strike smartly, S.

KNURLS, a game somewhat resembling cricket, in which a wooden knob, called the "knurl," is struck with a bat, S.; *su. g.* knorl; *da.* and *teut.* knor, a knob.

KOFT, bartered, exchanged, S.

KOLE, cabbage, kail, S.; *da.* kaal; *g.* kohl, id.

KŌMIN, duty or obligation; as "It's gude or ill i' dy kōmin to du it"—It's your duty, etc., S.

KONGL, a piece of burning peat, S.; *Faroëse*, kongul, id.

KOOFIE, a broad, flat, round-shaped sea-shell, S.

KOO-FISH, a species of shell-fish, the "Venous"; *isl.* kúskel, id.

KOOM, anything much broken; applied to coals, biscuit, etc., S.

KOORIN, cattle; *isl.* kyr, vacca.

KORKIE, a kind of lichen growing on rocks, used for dyeing; it produces a purple colour (*Lichen tartareus*), S.; *no.* korkje, id.

KORKIE-LIT, dye made from the above, S.; *no.* korkjelit, id.

KORN, a small quantity of anything, S.; *isl.* and *no.* korn, id.

KORS, a cross, a mark on a "bysmar," S.; *no.* kors, id.

KORS-MASS, a semi-annual festival, 3d May and 14th September, S.; *no.* korsmysse, id.

KOY, a bed, S.; *su. g.* koja, id.

KOZ, to exchange, to barter, S.

KRAA-HEAD, chimney-head, S.

KRAAHIEL, the young black mussels growing on half-tide rocks, S.

KRAANSIE, a corallite (*Millepora polymorpha*), S.

KRANK, sick, S.; *g. du.* krank.

KRANSIT, cross-grained, ill-tempered, S.

KRIECKLE, to creep, to crawl, to stagger, S. ; *isl.* kreika, and keika, id.

KRINGLE-BREAD, a kind of bread brought from Norway, S. ; s. kringla, id.

KROOKATIE. *See* Hookatie.

KRUBB, a crib, a small enclosure, S.

KRUBBIE, a place or hole in which potatoes, etc., are covered up, S.

KRUBBIT, straitened for want of room, narrow, S.

KRÚGIE, bait for fish, S. ; *da.* krog, a hook.

KUGGLE, to move from side to side, to rock, S.

KUGGLIE, easily rocked or rolled about, unsteady, S. ; *da.* kugle, a sphere, a globe.

KUNA, a wife, a married woman, S. ; *isl.* kona, id.

KUPP, the stern of a boat or ship, S.

KURF, a surface, a fine surface, S.

KURFIE, a shell, S.

KURFUFFLIT, muffled up, S.

KURNUR ; "Not to say kurnur"—not to say a word, to be silent, S.

KURR, a whisper ; *isl.* kaur, murmur.

KURRIE, pretty, dear, amiable, S. ; *da.* kiær, id.

KUSH, to drive animals away ; also interj., hush ! S.

KUVVEL, a warm covering, S.

KUVVEL, to wrap oneself carefully up, S.

KY (pronounced like English my, thy, by), to discover, to betray, S.

KYPIE, a game played by boys, S.

LAAG, to pull or draw by united effort, S. ; *su. g.* lugg-a, to drag, to tug ; *da.* laug, a number of persons associated together.

LAAG, a pull, as in pulling a boat over a beach, or pulling incessantly at the oars, S.

LAAGER, eager, keen, S.

LAAGER, the halibut (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*), S.

LAAMIET, term of endearment, a little lamb, S.

LAAR, a light breeze of wind, S. ; *da.* lar-ing, a light wind.

LAAR, a boat, a fishing-boat, S. ; *belg.* laars, boats.

LAAY, to hover like a bird, S. ; *da.* lavere, or lave, id.

LAAVIN, expressive of the slow motion of a large bird hovering over its prey, S.

LACKIE, the third stomach of a ruminating animal, the omasum, S. ; *no.* lakje, id.

LADY'S HEN (OUR), the skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), S.

LAEGER. *See* Laager.

LAENERLY, lonely, singly, S.

LAGDT, a piece of cloth or wool tied to the mane or tail of a horse, or the wool of a sheep, as a mark by which to distinguish them, S. ; *isl.* lagd-r ; *fa.* lagd, a tuft of hair, a lock of wool.

LAGGIE, a loiterer.

LAGMAN, the president of the supreme court formerly held in Orkney, O ; *su. go.* lagman ; *da.* langmand, a provincial judge, a provost.

LAGRAETMAN, one acting as officer to a lagman, O.

LAING, a small ridge of land, as distinguished from "skift," O.

LAITE, a small quantity of any liquid, S. ; *su. go.* lite ; *da.* lidet, little.

LAKE (to), to give credit to, to trust, O.

LAKE (to), to give heed to ; used always with a negative, as "He never lake't at it"—he gave no heed to it, O.

LALIE, a child's toy, S.

LAMBA-TEIND, a designation given to the wool collected as teinds by the parish minister, now generally commuted to a money payment, S.

LAME (to), to prepare wool by drawing, S.

LANDIT, applied to one thrown by a horse, as "He landit me upo' the braid o' my back," S.

LANDMASTER, the proprietor of land, S.

LANGSPIEL, a species of harp, S. ; *no.* langspel, laangspel, id.

LANGVIA. *See* Longie.

LANG-VURDEN, to become long, S. ; *no.* langvoren ; *g.* langwerden.

LANG-VURDEN, long-shaped, S. ; *do.* *do.*

LANTFAEL, the flood-tide, S. ; land, in every Gothic dialect, the shore, and *da.* fald, in composition, a rushing or rapid course.

LAP O' THE LUG, the lobe of the ear, S.

LAPP, a patch of wood for mending a boat's board when split, S. ; *da.* lapp-e, to patch.

LAPPER, a coagulation, a clot of coagulated blood, S.

LAPPER, a clot of blood, S.

LAPPIT, patched, S.

LAST, a lot of arable land, varying from 16 to 24 merks, S.

LAST, a measure used in Orkney, O.

LAURENCE-MAS, August 23d, S.

LAVIE-LUGGED, the drooping of an animal's ear, when improperly cut in marking, S.

LAW-RIGHTMAN, an officer in ancient times entrusted with the regulation of weights and measures, S.

LAWTING, the supreme court of judicature in ancient times in Orkney and Shetland, O. and S.

LAY HIM TILL AGAIN, said of one who having desisted from any employment resumes it with as great or greater energy than before, S.

LAYING UP SKIP LAAGS, making promises to oneself for the future that may never be realised, S.

LAYT, a small quantity of liquid, S.

LAYUM, planks roughly laid so as to form a loft at one end of an outhouse, S.

LEADEN-HEART, a spell, after sundry incantations, hung around the neck of the patient ; in disuse now, S.

LEAD-STANE, the weight used for sinking a fishing-line, S.

LEANGER, a tax formerly paid by the inhabitants of Shetland to the crown of Denmark as a punishment for harbouring pirates, S. ; *da.* læ, a harbour, a creek, and anger, sorrow, contrition, repentance, penalty.

LED, a *led* of corn, hay, or peats ; a load for a pony, S.

LEDDERIN, a severe drubbing, S. ; *da.* lædering, a hurt, an injury.

LEEGINS, spots of fishing in the deep sea frequented only by *haaf* boats, S.

LEEK, the persons in a district invited to the funeral of one of their number, S.

LEFT-ANE, the largest bannock of a batch, S.

LEFTIE, a clot or mass of dirt, S. ; *su. g.* leifa ; *isl.* leif-a ; *sa.* læf-an, id.

LEK, like ; “I never saw da lek,” S.

LEM, a loft in a house ; *no.* læm, id.

LENDIT, applied to cows or other animals having the body black coloured, with a white stripe over the loins, S. ; *g.* lenden, the loins.

LENGIE, a longitudinal slice of a halibut cut either from the back or belly of the fish, S. ; *isl.* lengi-a, id.

LEOG, a rivulet running through low swampy ground, S. ; *no.* læg ; *su. g.* lag, id.

LEPP, to lick like an animal, to lap, S.

LEPPACK, a horn spoon, S.

LEPPEL, a spoon, S. ; *du.* leppel, id.

LEURE, a fish resembling the “sethe” (*Gadus pollachus*), S. ; *da.* lure.

LEVIER. *See* Livier.

LEYVERIN, making a paste of flour and stirring it up with

- milk or water while boiling, S. ; *da.* levrend ; *isl.* lifrand, causing to congeal.
- LI, imperative mood, let, allow, S. ; *old Gothic*, li-a, to let, permit, allow.
- LICHTLIE, applied to meat or butter, as "kitchen" to the potatoes or bread, S.
- LIED, diligence, S.
- LIEDFUL, diligent, S.
- LIEF-ON, quite alone, S.
- LIEGER, a halibut (*Pleuronectes hippoglossus*) ; *da.* lige ; *isl.* lig-a, flat.
- LIFT-I-DA-SEA, large unbroken waves, S.
- LIFTIN O' THE MOUTH ; "No a liftin o' the mouth"—not a particle of food, S.
- LIMPITS (to sow), to chew limpets and eject them from the mouth upon the water in order to attract fish to the boat, S. ; *isl.* soa, to scatter, as sowing seed.
- LIN, to sit down, to rest upon or lean against, S. ; 3d, to cease, to desist ; *da.* loen-a ; *isl.* linn-a ; *s.* linn-a, to cease.
- LINEBÛRD, the starboard or right side of a boat, so called because the fishing-lines are used on this side, S. ; *da.* line, *su. g.* lin-a, and bord, the upper part or deck of a vessel.
- LINE-SCOLL, a box for holding fishing-lines, S.
- LING, flowering heath, S. ; *n.* ling, heather.
- LININS, shirt-sleeves ; "I was standin' i' my bare linins," S.
- LINKS-GOOSE, common shieldrake, O.
- LINNS, pieces of wood or other material over which a boat is drawn, stretchers, S.
- LINT (to) ; "To lint one's hough"—to sit down for a little while, S.
- LIOAG. *See* Loag.
- LIOO. *See* Lübit.
- LIPPER, to ripple, to fret, S. ; *isl.* hleyp-a, to agitate, to disturb,

LISPUND, a weight containing 18 pounds Scots, O. and S. ; *su. g.* lispund ; *no.* lispund, id.

LIT ; O lit ! O lit !—alas ! alas ! S.

LITT, indigo, S. ; *su. g.* lit ; *isl.* lit-r, dye, tint.

LITT (to), to dye indigo blue, S. ; *isl.* lit-a, to dye, to stain.

LIVER-BANNOCKS, bannocks baked with fish-livers between them, S.

LIVER-CUP or KROOS. A piece of dough is kneaded in the shape of a cup, and this cup is filled with fish-livers, and strips of dough are laid over the top. It is then placed upon the heated hearthstone and baked, S.

LIVER-FLACKIES. Two half-dried piltacks are split, the “rig” is taken out, and fresh livers are put between them. They are then roasted upon the hearthstone, S.

LIVER-MUGGIE, the stomach of the cod filled with fish-liver, S.

LIVIER, to loiter, to linger, to saunter, S.

LOAMICKS, the hands ; a cant word, S.

LOCK, to seize hold of, to grapple with, to clutch, S. ; *isl.* luka ; *su. g.* lukā ; *da.* lukke, id.

LOCKIT, seized hold of, S.

LODBERRIE, a kind of enclosed wharf common in Lerwick, S.

LONGIE, “the guillemot,” a corruption of the Danish name “langvie,” S.

LOODER-HORN, a large horn with which each fishing-boat is furnished, to be blown occasionally in foggy weather and during the darkness of night, in order to ascertain the relative position of all the boats in the same track, S. ; *isl.* ludr ; *su. g.* luder, luur ; *da.* luur, a trumpet, a hunter's horn.

LOOM, a sea-fowl (*Colymbus septentrionalis*), S. ; *isl.* lom, id.

LOOMIN-BURSTIN, drying corn in a kettle, S.

LOOPACK, a pigmy, a dwarf, S. ; *isl.* lubbe, a contemptible person.

LOOPACK, a spoon without a handle, a spoon with broken handle, S. ; *su. g.* lœpa, to cut short, to lop off.

LOOPIE, a small basket made of straw, S. ; *isl.* laupr, a basket.

LOOR, interjection or exclamation of surprise, S.

LOOR, to lull or abate like wind, S.

LORING, the great cormorant (*Pelicanus cristatus*), S.

LORN, the crested cormorant or shag, S.

LOUTS, milk, cream, etc., poured into a jar previous to a churning, O.

LŮ, to listen, S. ; *da.* ly-e, to listen.

LUBBA, coarse grass of any kind (*Juncus squarrosus*), O. and S. ; *da.* lubb-en, coarse grass ; *isl.* lubbe, id.

LUBBO, a meal-measure very neatly made of bent, O. ; *da.* lubb-en ; *isl.* lubbe.

LŮBIT, lukewarm, S.

LUCK, to entice, to entreat, S. ; *isl.* loka ; *da.* lokk-e, id.

LUCKIE, a designation for a witch ; *isl.* klok, maga, id.

LUCKIE-MINNIE, a term of reproach to a woman, as "Dou's a luckie-minnie," S.

LUCKIE-MINNIE'S OO, a fleecy substance that grows upon a plant in wet ground, S. ; luckie, a witch, and *Scotch* oo (qu. witch's wool).

LUCKIES'-LINES, a plant growing in deep water near the shore, and which spreads itself over the surface (*Chorda filum*), S. ; luckie, a witch (qu. witch's lines) ; *da.* lyng, seaweed.

LŮFF, the tack of a sail, S.

LUFF-ALAEN. *See* Lief-on, all alone, S.

LUFF-AN-DRAW, an expression meaning "to let well alone," S.

LUFFSIT, overgrown, bloated, very corpulent, S.

LUG, a loop on the end of a fishing-line, S. ; *da.* lœkk-e, a noose, a knot, a loop.

LUGGIE, a game in which one is led around a circle by the ear, repeating a rhyme ; if the party selected to repeat the rhyme makes a mistake he in turn becomes "luggie," S.

LUGGIT, a cuff on the ear, S.

LUG-SKY, a part of the ancient plough jutting out obliquely backwards on the right side, a little above the sky, O.

LUL, membrum virile ; *belg.* lul, the spout of a pump.

LUME, LIOOM, smooth appearance of the water caused by any oily substance, S. ; *goth.* liom ; *isl.* liom-a, fulgere.

LUME, to spread like oil on the surface of water, S.

LUN, a lull, S.

LUN, to lull, also to listen, S.

LUNK, a rolling motion like a ship on the waves, S.

LUNK, to roll as above, S.

LUNKIN, bobbing up and down in walking, S. ; *isl.* link-a, to hobble, to halt.

LUNSH, to recline or loll, S.

LURGAN, a surfeit of food, S.

LURT, a lump, chiefly of dirt, a clumsy person, S. ; *no.* lort, id.

LYRIE, the shearwater (*Procellaria puffinus*), O. and S. ; *no.* lyr, id.

MAA, a name given to the gull (*Larus canus*), S. ; *isl.* mar, id.

MAAGER, lean, thin, scraggy ; *su. g. da. teut.* mager ; *isl.* magr, id.

MAALIN, a merlin, a hawk, S.

MAAMIE, a wet-nurse, S. ; *da.* amme, a nurse ; *teut.* mamme, the breast.

MAAMIE, to soften or crush the earth by delving or ploughing ; also as an adj., soft, fine, S. ; *da. pro.* malm.

MAANDRED, manhood, strength, S. ; *da.* mand, a man, and rad, degree, quality.

MAAT, a comrade or intimate friend, S. ; *English* mate ; *du.* maat ; *isl.* mæt, id.

MACHT, might, power, S. ; *g.* macht, id.

MACHTLESS, powerless, S. ; *g.* machtlos, id.

MADDERAM, madness, folly, S.

MAEGSIE, one who has large hands, like the flippers of a seal,
S. ; *gall.* maeg.

MAEGS, the flippers of a seal, S. ; *gall.* maeg.

MAGDUM, counterpart, exact resemblance, S.

MAIL, a measure equivalent to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ stones Dutch, O. ;
su. g. maal, a measure.

MAIN, patience, O.

MAISIE-MAIZIE, a net with wide meshes made of twisted straw
ropes, O. and S. ; *su. g.* maska ; *da.* maske ; *isl.* meis, a
reticulated bag.

MAISK, bashful, O.

MAKIN-O'-TAY, a sufficient quantity of tea for one infusion, S.

MALICEFU, sickly, in bad health, O.

MALLEMOKE, the fulmar petrel (*Procellaria glacialis*), S. ; *no.*
malmok, id.

MALLOW, a marine plant (*Zostera marina*), O.

MAM, mother (a childish term), S.

MANFIERDIE, marriageable, S. ; *su. g.* færðig, paratus.

MANKIT, worn out with incessant rowing or other exertion,
S.

MAREEL, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea on a dark
night, S. ; *da.* morild ; *no.* moreld ; *s.* mareld ; *isl.* maurildi,
phosphorus.

MARFLOO, the sea-louse (*Pulex litoralis*), S. ; *isl.* mar, sea, and
flo, pulex.

MARK, a nominal weight, O. and S. ; *da.* mark ; *su. g.* mark.

MARK-MERKLAND, a division of land varying from one to three
acres, O. and S. ; *da.* mark, land, a field, a cleared field.

MARLAK, kind of seaweed (*Zostera marina*), S. ; *no.* marlauk,
id.

MAROOL, a sea-fish (same as marsgum), sea-devil, S. ; *no.*
marulk, id.

MARSGUM, the great plucker (*Lophius piscatorius*), S. See Ma-
rool.

MASKEN-OF-TEA, as much as is made at one time, S. ; *su. g.* mask, a mash.

MASTEN, a mast, S. ; *da.* masten ; *isl.* mastr, id.

MASTER-TREE, the trace-tree or swingle-tree which is nearest the plough, O. and S.

MATE-LUM, a kettle in which food is cooked, S.

MATE-MITHER, the person who serves out food to others, S.

MATLOT, the black window-fly, O.

MAUN (to), to shake the head from palsy, S.

MAW. *See* Maa.

MEEL. *See* Mail.

MEETHE or MEED, to mark a place at sea by the bearings of objects on the laud, S.

MEETHS, MEEDS, landmarks for directing the course in sailing, or for enabling fishermen to find particular spots of fishing ground, S. ; *no.* mied or meed ; *da.* mede ; *isl.* mid, id.

MELANCHOLIE (accent on second syllable), love-sickness, S.

MELDY-GRASS (*Spergula arvensis*), S. ; *da.* meld, id.

MELL ; "To pick and mell"—to maul, to beat, S.

MELL, a large broad fist, S. ; *isl.* mjol.

MELLINS, the meal kept by one to dust over the bannocks before they are baked, S.

MENZ, getting well through any kind of work, S.

MERCAL, a piece of wood used in the construction of the plough, the head of a plough, S. ; *su. g.* mer, large, and kull-e, the head.

MERDAL, a contemptuous term for a fat clumsy female, S. ; *isl.* mardöll, id.

MERK. *See* Mark.

MERKIE-PIN, that part of a plough in which the share is fixed, O.

MERMAID'S-GLOVE, the sponge (*Spongia palmata*), S.

MERT, a mart, an animal fattened for slaughter and killed at Martinmas, S. ; *da.* marter, kine.

- MESTERFIL, great or large in size, S.
- MET, a march-stone, S. ; *isl.* met-a ; *su. g.* mæta, id.
- MIDDELT, a mark, a piece out of the middle of the ear, S.
- MID-ROOM, the middle compartment of a boat, S.
- MILD, a species of fish, O. ; *isl.* mialld-r, ceti genus.
- MILL-FISH, the turbot, from its round shape, S.
- MILL-GRUEL, porridge made with milk, S.
- MILLIN ; “No æ millin hæ I”—*i.e.* not the smallest particle or scrap, S. ; *isl.* moli, a crumb.
- MILT, the spleen in cattle ; *da.* milt, id.
- MINISTERS, small spiral shells found on the sea-shore, S.
- MINISTER’S-MARK, a mark on sheep, both ears are cut off, S.
- MINKSTER, a mixture, S. ; *isl.* mengun, mixture.
- MINN, a strait or sound between islands, having a strong current running through it ; as “Swarback’s Minn,” between Vemuntry and Muckle Roe, S. ; *isl.* munni, ostium.
- MINNIE, a grandmother, S. ; *isl.* manna, id.
- MINVID ; “To see through minvid”—*i.e.* in the dusk or dark, S. ; *isl.* and *da.* minnr, minus nocere videbatur.
- MINX, to mix, to mingle, S. ; *isl.* meng-a ; *da.* mæng-e, id.
- MIRÁKEL (accent on second syllable, the a long and broad), a mockery, a derisive spectacle, S. ; *da.* mirakel, id.
- MIRGE, a multitude, S. ; *da.* and *isl.* mergd, id.
- MIRKLES, the radical leaves of *Fucus esculentus*, eaten in O.
- MIRKNIN, twilight, S. ; *da.* mœrkning, id.
- MIRL, to move rapidly round, to dance, S.
- MIRR, to tremble, to vibrate, to thrill, S.
- MISFURE ; “A misfure” is a boat that has perished at sea with its crew, S. ; *da. isl.* misför, infortunium.
- MISGAR, a kind of trench in sandy ground occasioned by the wind driving away the sand, O. and S. ; *no.* mis, defect, and giær, firm.
- MISSIN, applied to the tide ; “A missin tide”—a moderate

tide, not full, S. ; *su. g.* missa, a defect, and *isl.* misindi, mediocritas.

MISMORROW, to mismatch, S.

MOARIN, applied to snow being drifted by the wind vehemently and thickly, S.

MÖD (long o), a small quantity, S.

MÖDER-DY, a current setting in towards the land, said to have been the means by which the Shetland fishermen, before they had the mariner's compass, used to know the direction in which the land lay when out of sight of it. Since the introduction of the compass the knowledge, being unnecessary, appears to be lost, S.

MÖDER-SOOK. *See* Möder-dy.

MOEDER, mother ; *su. g. isl.* and *da.* moder, id.

MOINBÛ, an invitation to a funeral transmitted as the fiery cross was of old, S.

MOLE. *See* Mool.

MOLICK, a "bocht" of fishing-lines, measuring 40 to 50 fathoms, S.

MONEN, the moon, S.

MÓ-NIMENT, a ridiculous person, a fool, S.

Moo, to crave, to feel hungry, S.

MOOI, a seaweed of a green colour which cattle eat with avidity, S.

MOOL, the extreme point of a promontory, a bluff headland, S. ; *isl.* mul-i, frons montis.

MOOLS, a disease in the heels, S.

MOOR, to snow heavily, S.

MOORAKAVIE, a thick shower of drifting snow, S. The etymon of the preceding word, and *isl.* kafá, *teut.* kaven, to whirl or drive before the wind.

MOORAT, brownish colour in wool, perhaps of the colour of the heather of a moor, S. ; *da. pro.* murret, id.

MOORATOOG, an ant, S. ; *da.* myre-tue, an ant-hill.

MOORFOWL, red grouse, O.

MOORIN. *See* Moarin.

MOORK, to work patiently, to pore over one's work, S.

MOORT, a small thing ; ex. a small fish, S. ; *no.* murt, id.

MOOSFA, a trap for catching mice, a mouse-trap, S. ; *no.* musföll, id.

MOOT, a small person or thing, same as "moort," S.

MOOTÉN, to grow mouldy like old bread, to decay, S.

MORNIN-MUN, the morning dawn, the gradual increase of the morning light. *See* Mun, O.

MÖR NOR SWAAL (long o, as in English word more), one who can neither "mör nor swaal" is one who is incapable of doing anything, S.

MORROW, a companion, one thing which matches another, S. ; *su. g.* mager, maghaer, a connection or relative.

MORROWLESS, without a match or fellow, S.

MORTCALD, a severe cold, influenza, S.

MOSE, the dry-rot, O. and S. ; perhaps from *da.* mose, a fen.

MOU, the notch in the end of the beam into which the rope used in drawing the old-fashioned plough is fastened, O.

MOUGILDINS, piltacks or sillacks roasted with the livers inside them, S.

MOUPIN, a pin which fastens the rope to the beam of a plough, O.

MOUSKIT, mouse-coloured, S. ; *no.* muskut, id.

MOYENLESS, powerless, inactive, S. ; *fr.* moyens.

MOYENS, ability, capability, power, S.

MUA-SICKNESS, a disease of sheep, the rot, S.

MUCKAFY, to make dirty, to defile, S.

MUCK-OUT, to clear a byre or stable of dung, S. ; *isl. g.* mocka, stabula purgare.

MUDDER, fine dust or powder, S. ; *fr.* moudre, to grind.

- MUD-FISH, fish salted in barrels, S.
- MUDVITE, MUDVEETICK, swine, S.
- MUFF, an oppressive heat, a disagreeable smell, S.
- MUFFITEES, woollen wristbands, O. and S.; *isl.* muffa; *da.* moffe, a muff.
- MULDER, small crumbs or bread-dust, S.
- MULDER, to crumble, to pulverise, S.; *fr.* moudre, to grind.
- MULIE, weak from want of food, S.
- MÛLIE, slow, inactive, S.
- MULL, to eat, to feed from the mouth; also to kiss, S.
- MULLIACK, a handful of gleanings, S.
- MULLINS, eatables, S.
- MULLIO, a bundle of gleanings, O.
- MULLS, the lips or the mouth, S.; *g.* maul, id.
- MUN, difference in size and quantity, S.; *no.* mun; *isl.* munr, id.
- MUN, to differ or show a difference in size or number, etc., S.
- MUN, to fill up, to occupy space, as water poured into a vessel; "It nivver muns"—it does not seem to make it nearer full, S.
- MÛNI, the spinal cord, S.; *isl.* mæna, medulla spinalis.
- MURKEN, spoiled by keeping, musty; applicable to grain, S.
- MURR, small rain, small things in general, O. and S.
- MURRICK, an esculent root or vegetable, S.
- MURT, a very small individual of any species, a small object, S.; *da.* murt; *isl.* murta, id.
- MUSH, to scallop or plait the edges of a woman's cap, etc., S.
- MUSKER, a small piece or quantity, S.
- MUSKERIN, occasional slight showers, S.
- MÛST (long u), a disagreeable smell, S.
- MUTTLE, a small knife, S.; *no.* mutel, id.

MUTTON-TEE, a leg of mutton smoked and salted, S.

MYNZ, mine, S.

NAABAR. *See* Naavar; *isl.* nabbi, tumor, napur, prominent.

NAAR, near; *da.* nær; *su. g.* nær, id.

NAAVAR, the upper vertebra of a sheep's neck, the nape of the neck, S.

NA-CA-DEED-I, I will not, O.

NACKERS, testes, S.

NAIL; "There's a bad nail in him," meaning a bad disposition; applied to man or beast; used also in the opposite sense—as "There's a gude nail in him," S.

NAMMONIE, a little while, O.; *isl.* mund, the hand, with na, a particle indicating proximity.

NAPPIE, a small wooden bowl, also a small kettle, S.

NATIE, tenacious, niggardly, S.; *su. g.* gnetig, id.

NEAR-BEGAAIN, of a miserly disposition, S.

NEBIR, NEBIRT, bait for fishing-lines, S.

NEDDER, neither, S.

NEDDER, nether, inferior, S.; *isl.* nedri, nedar, inferior, inferius.

NEDDERIN, neither, S.

NEEBIN, nodding from drowsiness, dosing, S.

NEEP, a knoop or promontory, S.; *no.* nup, id.

NEEST, the last spark of fire, S.; *isl.* neisté, gneistá; *da.* gnist, id.

NEESTER, to creak, S.

NEESTERIN, creaking, S.; *da.* gniste, gnistre, to crackle.

NESS-COCK. *See* Nistie-cock.

NIAG, to carp, to fret, to be captious, S.

NIAGGIN, carping, constant fault-finding, S.; *isl.* gnaga, naga, rodere.

NIAAG, to labour, to work incessantly, S.; *isl.* hnauka, to labour incessantly and servilely.

NIAFF, to carp, S. ; s. nipp, id.

NICK, a cracking sound, S. ; g. knick, id.

NICK, to make a cracking sound, S. ; g. knicken, id.

NICK, the angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle, O.

NICKALIE-TAES, long, small, slender toes, S.

NIDDER, to depreciate, to undervalue, S. ; *da.* neder, lower, nether.

NIGG, to carp at, to fret and scold, to chide ; same as Niag, S.

NIGGL, to ensnare, to entrap by a ambuscade, S.

NIGGLER, in a boys' game one of the number who is placed in ambush, S.

NILE, a plug that fits into the nile-hole, S. ; *isl.* negla, id.

NILE-HOLE, a hole bored in the bottom of a boat, below the aft stern, in order to run off the bilge-water, S.

NIMM, pleasant to the taste ; also used as an exclamation of pleasure at agreeably-flavoured food, S.

NIOGLE, a sort of water-kelpie, S. ; *goth.* gneg, a horse, and el, water. Qu. the water-horse.

NIPSICKER, captious, ill-natured, S.

NIRR, to purr like a cat, S. ; *isl.* knurra ; *da.* knurre, murmurare.

NIRSS, harsh and disagreeable to the taste, S.

NIRT, a very small piece, S.

NISSAC, the name given to a porpoise (*Delphinus phocæna*), S. ; *no.* nise, a porpoise ; *isl.* hnysa, nisa, id.

NISTIE-COCK, a small suppurating pimple, S.

NITTACK, a little saucy girl, S.

NITTERET, an ill-natured expression of countenance, S.

NITTIE, clever, agile, smart, neat, S.

NIVVEL, to pinch with the fingers, S. ; *isl.* hnefi, knefi, pugnus.

NIVVELLIN, pinching, S.

NOOP, a lofty headland, precipitous towards the sea and slop-

ing towards the land, S. ; *no.* nup, *isl.* nupr, the top of a mountain.

NŌR (long o), a snore, to snore, S.

NORALEG, the lower leg-bone of a swine ; used in making a "snorick," which see, S. ; *isl.* knurra ; *da.* knurre, murmurare.

NORDEN, the northern part of an island or district, S. ; *da.* and *s.* norden, the north.

NORIE, the puffin (*Alca arctica*), O. and S.

NORN ; Norse, "A norn veesick"—a Norse ballad, S. ; *isl.* norræn, id.

NORRALEG, a needle without an eye, S.

NOSE-BAND OF THE LEAD-STANE, a loop of stout cord to which one end of the lead-stane is attached, the other end being fastened to the line, S.

NOSE OF A PIER, the extreme end that fronts the sea, the point, S.

NOSETIRL, a nostril, S.

NOSS, a promontory, S.

NOURN, the north, S. ; *isl.* and *s.* norren, id.

NOUST, a landing-place for a boat, an inlet for permitting a boat to approach the shore, a sort of ditch into which a boat is drawn for the purpose of being moored, S. ; *isl.* and *no.* naust, id.

NOUSTER, a landing-place, O. ; *isl.* and *no.* naust, id.

NUCKIE, a fish-hook, S.

NUCKIE, the tassel of a cap, the knob on the top of a night-cap, S. ; *da.* knokke, a knot or knob.

NUGG, to nod with the head, to jog with the elbow, S.

NUGGIN, a slight repast, a luncheon, S. ; *da.* knogen, a little piece of meat, a morsel.

NULLS, to play at nulls ; "Nul," in Danish, means a cypher, S.

NÜNN, to hum a tune, S. ; *da.* nynne ; *isl.* nunna, id.

NURTRUS, cold, disagreeable, inclement, S.

NYTTL, to pick at, to pluck or pinch at, S.

NYTTLIN, picking, pinching, S.

OAG (to), to creep, S.

OAGARHIUNSE, a bat, any frightful or loathsome creature, S. ;
goth. uggir, horror, fear, ogra, to frighten.

OAGIN, creeping, S.

OAT-FOWL, the name of a small bird, O.

OBDER, a porch or portico ; same as "ander," S.

OBGESTER, the designation given to the person receiving permanent support, according to "upgestry," S. *See* Upgestry.

OBRIGDT, an altered mark upon an animal, S.

ODAL. *See* Udal.

ODAL-LANDS, udal-lands, O. and S.

ODDLE, a sewer, O.

ODIOUS, a superlative—odious good or bad, S.

ODIN ; "Promise of Odin"—a promise of marriage, a particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney, the contracting parties joining hands through an orifice in the "black stone of Odin," O.

OGERHUNCH, applied to an animal in very poor condition, S.

OINDALIE, peculiar, odd, strange, S. ; *no.* underleg, id.

OKKIR, to increase, to add to, S. ; *isl.* okr ; *s.* ocker, usuria.

OKRABUNG, oat-grass (*Bromus arvensis*) ; the roots of this plant are tuberoses, S.

OKRAGARTH, a stubble-field, S. ; *no.* aaker, a field, and *isl.* gard, an enclosure, an enclosed field.

OLICK, a fish, a young ling, in shape like an eel, S. ; *isl.* áv ; *s.* ál, an eel.

OLLA, a proper name for a man, S.

OMICK, a handful, S.

ONSTANDIN, determined, immovable, S.

ON THE LAY O' IT, in the humour of it, S.

ONTAKIN, assuming, taking on oneself, S.

ONTJETH, an outset (apparently a corruption), S.

OOB, to howl, to wail, S.

OOK, a week, S. ; *da.* uge, id.

OOL, to treat harshly, S.

OOLD, to tie round, to bind together with string, S.

OOLEN ; "He's oolen ower the fire"—a person so unwell as to be barely able to move about, S.

OOMSKIT, dusky, smutty coloured, S. ; perhaps from *su. g.* im, ime, em, fumus tenuis.

OOR, to creep, S.

OORACK, a name for potatoes, S.

OORAN ; "Ooran ower the fire"—cowering over the fire, looking poor and miserable, S.

OORIESAM, timorous, S. ; same as *Scotch* "Eerisome."

OOT, to deprive of, S.

OOT-A-DECKS, outside or beyond a wall or dyke, S.

OOT-BAITS, common for pasture, S.

OOTERAL, strange, foreign, S. ; *isl.* utar, extra, exterius.

OOTFAL, the ebb-tide, S. ; *isl.* utfall, recessus maris.

OOT-MAAGIT, weary, tired, fatigued, S. ; *da.* magt, strength, vigour.

OOT-SHOT, the tide setting to seaward, S.

OOTENS, going out, visiting, making calls, S.

OOT-TAKEN, except, S.

OOT-WAELS, refuse, things picked out, S. ; *g.* auswehten, to choose or pick out.

OPGESTRIE, a custom according to which an udaller might transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life, S. ; *isl.* gestr ; *da.* giest, a guest.

ORAFU, gluttonous, greedy, O.

ORMALS, the remains of anything, S. ; most probably from old Norse, aurnal, rudus.

OSLA, a proper name for a woman, S.

OSSIL, a short line to which a fish-hook is attached (same as "Tome"), S.

OVER-TREE, the stilt or handle of the old Orcadian plough, O.

OUNCE-LAND, a denomination of land ; an ure of land, O. and S.

OUNKIN, strange, uncommon, foreign, O. and S. ; *sco.* unco.

OUT-AND-UNDER, applied to one who takes care of his own interest, irrespective of others, S.

OUTAVID, out of the way, applied to a person who shuns the company of others, S.

OUTFALL, the ebb-tide, S. ; *isl.* utfall, id.

OUT-FOUL, wild-fowl, S.

OUT-ON, thereafter, by-and-bye, S.

OUTSET, extension of cultivation, S.

OUTTAK ; "There's a great outtak in it"—applied to anything that lasts longer than can be expected, or than appearances justify, S.

OUTTAK ; "There's no muckle outtak in it"—applied to corn when not expected to yield much meal, or to anything not likely to give good returns, S.

OUTWAIRIN, wearisome, S.

OUZE, to empty, to bale out a boat, to pour out, O. and S. ; *da.* oese ; *no.* ousa ; *isl.* ausa, id.

OVEY, refuse wood used in thatching a tenant's house, S. ; *da.* over, across.

OVERY, the last bit of leaven, S.

OWER-GAIN. *See* Ower-gengin.

OWER-GENG, to excel, to surpass, S.

OWER-GENGIN, unmanageable, domineering, S.

OWSTER, the water baled out of a boat, the act of baling, S. ; *no.* austr ; *isl.* austr, id.

OWSTER-ROOM, that compartment of a boat from which the water is baled out, S. ; *isl.* austrum, id.

OXPENNY, a tax formerly exacted in Shetland, S.

OYCE. *See* Oyse.

OYSE, an inlet of the sea, O. and S.; *isl.* oes; *su. g.* os, ostium fluminis.

OZIGER, the state of fowls when moulting, O.

OZMILT, dusky, gray-coloured, S.

PAAL, a post or pillar, S.; *da.* pæl; *su. g.* paale, a post; *s.* pale, a stake.

PAAL, a fixture against which the feet are planted so as to afford a purchase in pulling horizontally, S.

PAAL, to puzzle, to put to a stand, S.

PAAL'D, puzzled, unable to proceed, S.

PAAP, a piece of whalebone, or a small iron rod about 18 inches long, connecting the ball of lead used in fishing, with the lines to which the hooks are attached, S.

PAATIE, a young pig, S.; *da.* patte-grü, a sucking pig.

PAAVIE (accent on last syllable), a kind of fantastic gesture, waving with the hand, etc.; when speaking, using such gestures is called the "paavie," S.

PACKIE, a packman, a pedlar, S.

PACKIE, a bundle of fishing-lines; *no.* pakka; *isl.* packi; *da.* and *s.* packe, id.

PADLE, the lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), O. and S.; *isl.* padda; *da.* padde, a frog.

PAEDLE, to walk slowly, S.

PANNABRAD, a pot for melting fish-livers, S.; *isl.* panna, a kettle, and brad, melting, id.

PASSERS, a pair of compasses, S.; *da.* passer, id.

PAWN (to), to mow, S.

PAWNEE, a scythe, S.

PEEL; "A peel of grass"—a blade of grass, a very small quantity, S.; *teut.* pyl; *lat.* pilus, a hair.

PEERIE, little, small, as a peerie-foal, O. and S.; *no.* piren, id.

PEERIE-WEERIE, very small, O. and S.

PEERIE-WEERIE-WINKIE, excessively small, S.

PEESTER (to), to squeak, to make a peculiar sound, S. ; *da.* pistre, id.

PEESTER, a squeak, as of a mouse, S.

PEESTERIN, squeaking, S. ; *da.* pistren, id.

PEILK, to pick up, to steal small things, S.

PEITAN, a diminutive, ill-tempered person, S. ; *isl.* patti, puerulus.

PELL ; “A pell of a thing”—anything that is in tatters, as applied to clothing ; or that is very much out of repair, as applied to a vessel, house, etc., S. ; *da.* pialt, a rag ; pell in *isl.* is a precious garment.

PELLACK, a porpoise, S.

PELLAT, matted together, S. ; *da.* pialtet, ragged, tattered.

PELLAT-ROOL, a young horse having his coat hanging in tag-locks, S.

PELLS, rags, tatters, S.

PEMMINT, a thrashing, a mild chastisement, S.

PENGA, money, S. ; *da.* penge ; *no.* penga, id.

PENKL, to twinkle, to sparkle, S.

PENSHENS, puddings or tripe, “pinch-puddings,” S.

PERNISHAPAS, a pair of tongs, S.

PERSOWDIE, a medley, an incongruous mixture, S.

PEWRL, to fret, to whine, S.

PEYAILACK, the membranous covering of the roe of a fish, the roe entire, S.

PIAAG, to work hard, to toil assiduously, S.

PICK, wax ; also, as in Scotland, pitch, S. ; *du.* pik, id.

PICK, to pitch over, S.

PICKATERNIE, common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), O. and S. ; *da.* pikke ; *isl.* picka, to peck, and tarre, a kind of seaweed.

PICKIE, same as “huggiestaff,” S. ; *da.* pikke ; *isl.* piaka, to peck.

PICKIT ; “Pickit-wi-dirt”—daubed with dirt, S.

PICKIT-LINGAL, a shoemaker's waxed thread, S.

PIEG, anything of inferior or diminutive growth; *ex.* "a pieg o' kail"—a very small cabbage, S.; *pæg* in the *da. pro.* is the term for the *Sirpus palustris*, from which the *Shet.* term is probably derived, and figuratively or comparatively applied.

PIEN, to strike as with a hammer, S.

PIERCEL, a gimlet, S.

PIERK, to frizzle up, to stand up like the pile of cloth, S.

PIERKIT, frizzled, rough, S.

PIERS, a long reddish-coloured worm found under the ebb-stones, S.

PILE, cooks' fat, grease skimmed off the liquor in which fat meat has been boiled, S.

PILLIE, penis, S.; *su. g.* pil; *da.* pil, piil, a dart.

PILTOCK, the coal-fish a year old, S; *no.* and *isl.* pitt, a young person.

PINE FISH (to), to dry fish by exposure to the weather, S.

PINKIEFIELD, a quarrel, a slight disagreement, S.

PINNISH, to wither with cold, S.

PIOO, a small quantity, S.

PIOORL, to whine, to whimper, S.

PIPER, the name given to the *Echinus cidaris*, S.

PIPPER, to tremble, to vibrate quickly, to hesitate, S.

PIPPERIN, trembling, vibrating, hesitating, S.

PIRL, a small round lump (*excrementum ovium*), S.

PIRRAINA, a female child, O. and S.

PISMIRE, a steelyard, O.

PITCHERS, pieces of lead used in playing the game of "kypie," S.

PIXIE, a spirit which has the attributes of the fairies, S.

PLAG, any article of clothing, S.

PLANK, a term applied to regular divisions of land, as a distinction from the irregular ridges of the run-rig, S.

PLANK, to measure land, S.

PLANKER, a land-measurer, S.

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, a small enclosure, circular or square, surrounded by a feal or stone dyke for the purpose of raising colewort plants, O. and S.

PLATCHACK, a large patch, S.

PLATT, flat; "platt calm" is very calm; *g.* platt; *du.* plat, id.

PLEE, a name given to the young of every species of gull, imitative of their cry, S.

PLEEP (to), to speak in a querulous complaining tone of voice, S.

PLEEPIN, chirping, complaining, querulous, pleading poverty or sickness, S.

PLEOCHAN, a plough, S.

PLING, a vibrating sound, like a string smartly struck, S.

PLINK, very small beer, O.

PLOOTS, a term applied to the feet when bare, S.

PLOUTSACKS, the feet, S.

PLOVER-PAGE, the jack-snipe (*Scolopax gallinula*); this bird is generally an attendant on a flock of plovers, S.

PLUCKER, the great fishing-frog or sea-devil, S.

PLUM, a filip with the finger-nail, S.

PLUM, to give a filip with the finger-nail, S.; *da.* plompe, to plunge.

PLUNG, a pop such as is made when a cork is drawn, S.

PLUNKIE, a trick, S.

PLUTT, to whine, to complain whiningly, S.

PO, matula or urinal, S.

POBIE, a foster-father, S.; *isl.* papi, father, papa.

POBIE, a high hill, S.

POCK, a net fastened to an iron hoop, and used for catching coal-fish, S.; *isl.* poki, a pouch.

POLONIAN, a singular-looking person, an oddity, S.

PONE, a thin turf used in thatching houses, S. ; *da.* spaan, spon, a shingle or wooden slate ; *isl.* spann, id.

PONE (to), to pare off the surface of the land, O. and S.

POORJOHN, a name given to a cod found in shoal-water in poor condition, S.

POOSK, to pick, to collect, to search for vermin on the person, S.

POOSTER, power, ability, strength, S.

POOSTER, position, attitude, S. ; *eng.* posture ; *da.* postyre, id.

POOTY, a small cod, O.

PORTRIDG, a portrait, picture, counterpart, S.

POSH, a rough kind of violin made in Shetland, S.

POTAATY-MUILD, a field on which a crop of potatoes has been grown, and considered sufficiently rich to give a crop of oats without manure, S.

POTESTATA, a person in prosperity and power is said to be "in potestata," S.

POUNCE, long meadow-grass, O.

POURT (to), to part, to divide, S.

POUSHIN ; "a poushin crater"—a sneaking contemptible fellow ; applicable also to character, S.

POUSTED, bewitched, infatuated, O.

POW, the part of a hammer which strikes, the head, S.

PRAITIE, pretty, S.

PRAM, toasted meal stirred in with cream or milk, S.

PRAM (to), to press, to straighten for room, S. ; *belg.* pramen, to press, to squeeze.

PREEVE (to), to stop at any place at sea in order to make trial for fish, O. and S.

PRESTINGOLVA, a clergyman ; a term used by the fishermen of Unst, S. ; *da.* prast, a priest, and *isl.* ólfa, a cloak.

PRETTIKIN, a feat, a trick, S. ; *isl.* prettur, deceit, craft.

PRIGGA-TROUT, the banstickle (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), S. ; *da.* prikke, a prickle, prikket, pointed.

PROADGE, to poke with a long instrument.

PRŌDG ; in fishing "to prōdg" with the rod is to move the end of a rod gently up and down in the water to allure the fish to the fly (long ō), S.

PRŌDG, to push with a stick, etc., S.

PROIL, s^poils, plunder, S.

PROP, a cork, S. ; *du.* prop, id.

PRUMMACKS, the breasts of a woman, S.

PRUNK, ornamented, neat, pretty ; also proud, saucy, S. ; *su.* g. prunk, proud, saucy ; *da.* prunk, parade, ostentation.

PRUNK ; "to prunk up"—to make oneself smart and neat, S. ; *da.* prange, to assume airs of pretension.

PUCKLE, a single grain of corn, a small quantity of anything, S.

PUFFLE, to puff out, to distend, S.

PUFFLIT, blown out, distended, puffed up, S.

PUIRL, to fret, to whine, S.

PUIRLIN, greetin', crying, S.

PUKELIN, stealing, petty theft, S.

PUND, a small fold for sheep, S. ; *a. s.* pynd-an, to shut up, to enclose.

PUNDLAR, an instrument for weighing resembling a steelyard, O.

PURIE, a small meagre person, O.

PURL, to fumble, to grope, S. ; *su.* g. porla, scaturire.

PURL (to), to purl for potatoes, to select the largest of the young potatoes by feeling them with the fingers without pulling up the "shaw" or foliage, S.

PURLIN, selecting potatoes ; *see* To purl, S.

PURR, a small codlin, S.

PUTTING, touching a person in order to attract his attention, S.

PYL, fat, grease, such as floats on the surface of soup, S.

PYOGIE, a short stout man, S.; *da.* pog; *isl.* and *s.* poike, puer.

PYSERT, a miser, S.; *isl.* pisa, a sponge. *Qu.* one who sucks up everything.

QUAAL, to lull, to abate; applied to the wind, S.

QUAARM, the edges of the eyelids on which the eyelashes grow, S.

QUAEG, a young heifer, S.; *isl.* quiga, id.

QUEERVE; after the grass has been mown and spread out to dry, it is again raked into long separate strips in order to prevent its drying too quickly, and the consequent loss of its nutritious qualities; this process is termed to "queerve it," S.

QUENYA. *See* Whenya.

QUEERNOCK, a hand-mill, S.; *isl.* quörn, mola.

QUEY, QUAY, a piece of ground taken in from a common, O. and S.; *goth.* kwi, qui, an enclosure.

QUEYLAND, land taken in from the common, O. and S.

QUICK, lost without hope of recovery, S.

QUICK-AND-QUIDDER, swiftly, quickly, S.

QUIDDER. *See* Quick. *Da. pro.* quidder, swift, quick.

QUINK, the golden-eyed duck, O.

QUIRKABUS, dropsy in the chops, a disease to which sheep are subject, S.; *da. pro.* quirk, id.

QUIRM, to vanish quickly, S.

QUOY (sheep), a pen; syn. with bucht, O.

QUYT, to acquit, to exonerate, S.; *du.* quyten, id.

RAA, RAE, the yard of a sail; *isl.* and *no.* raa; *da.* raa, id.

RAAB; "The raab of a cliff"—a fall of a mass of rock from the face of a cliff, S.; *isl.* hrap, lapsus.

RAAD, to arrange properly, to regulate, S.; *da.* raader, to regulate, etc.

RAAG, prudence, economy, S. ; *da.* raad ; *isl.* rad, rada.

RAAG, an idle lounging person, S.

RAAGA, drift-wood, wreck, refuse, S. ; *da.* vrage, to reject, despise.

RAAGA-TREE, a tree that has been torn up by the roots and drifted by the sea, S. ; *da.* rage, to pluck up, and træe, a tree.

RADDMAN, a councillor, a term formerly used in Orkney, O. ; *da.* raadmand, id.

RAFT, a very tall thin person, S.

RAGABANES, the skeleton of an animal, S.

RAGBILD, a ragged person, S.

RAGGIE, a ragman, O. and S.

RAGLINS, the vacant space between the top of a wall and the slates, S.

RAIDS, a long narrow track of fishing-ground, S. ; *da.* rad, a row, a rank, a range.

RAIN-GOOSE, the red-throated diver, O. and S.

RAKIE, a yoke-shaped piece of wood or horn attached to the yard of the mainsail, and fitting to the mast, to facilitate the hoisting and lowering of the sail, S. ; *no. pro.* raaken ; *isl.* racki ; *o. sw.* rakka, id.

RAKIE-BAND, the cord by which the "rakie" is fastened to the yard, S. ; *isl.* racki-band, id.

RALLIE, to scold, to speak loud, S.

RALLY, mean, unhandsome, ungenteel, O.

RAMISHT, ill-rested, signifying that one has been disturbed in sleep, S.

RAMMATRACK, rabble.

RAMNATRACK, ill-spun yarn, S. ; perhaps from *su. g.* remna, and *teut.* treck.

RAMPSE, harsh, disagreeable to the taste, S. ; *no.* romms ; *da.* ram, rank, harsh.

RAN, a fish-roe, S. ; *isl.* ra ; *su. g.* and *da.* raa, id.

RANCEL, to search throughout a parish for stolen or missing goods, also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, S. ; *da.* ransage, id.

RANCELLING, the act of searching for stolen or missing goods, S. ; *da.* randsagning, searching.

RANCELMAN, RANCELLOR, a kind of constable, once employed in the investigation described above, S. ; *da.* randsager, a searcher.

RAND, the border or edge of the heel of a shoe, S. ; *da.* rand, id.

RANK, topheavy, liable to upset, applied to ships or boats, S. ; perhaps *isl.* Rángo, obliquare cursum.

RANKSMEN. *See* Bodabid.

RANT, a merry meeting, with dancing, S.

RANTER, to run the heels of new stockings with thread on the inside, in order to make them more durable, S.

RASH, to twinge with pain, a sudden pain, S.

RASKIT, applied to corn that has rushed up with rank luxuriance, S. ; *su. g.* and *da.* rask, rapid ; raskt, rapidly.

RASMAR, a corruption of "Erasmus," S.

RATCH, the little auk, O.

RAT-RHYME, a long speech, a tirade of nonsense, S.

RATTAR EBB ; equivalent to "redware ebb"—a stream ebb, S.

RAW-GABBED, to speak confidently and authoritatively upon a matter about which one is evidently ignorant, S.

RAWLEY, ugly, O.

REB, a track of fishing-ground of considerable extent, S. ; *da.* reb, reeb, a line.

REBBICK, a limited track of fishing-ground, a diminutive of "reb," S.

RECK, to reach, to hold out, to transmit with the hand ; "Reck me the skûnie"—hand me the knife, S. ; *sco.* rax ; *da.* rekk-e ; *su. g.* raeck-a, id.

RED, rode, ridden, pret. of the verb "to ride," S.

REDDER, a comb ; *isl. s.* etc., rada, to disentangle ; *su. g.* reda explicare.

REDE-GOOSE. *See* Rood-goose.

REDWARE-COD, a species of cod of a red colour (*Asellus varius*), O. and S.

REDWARE-FISHICK, the whistle-fish, O.

REE, a continuation of stormy weather, S. ; *goth.* hrid ; *da.* rie, an access, a fit.

REEBIN, the board to which the gunwale is fastened, S. ; *da.* ripe, the top or gunwale of a boat.

REEK, a house—used metaphorically, S.

REEK-HEN, a hen bred in the house, the exaction by the landlord of a hen from each house or reek, S.

REEN, to roar vehemently—applied exclusively to a pig in distress, S. ; *goth.* rhina, hryna, grunnire.

REENIN, squeaking as a pig, S.

REEST, synonymous with Scotch roost, S. ; *su. g.* rrest, the highest part of a house.

REKSTER, a going or procedure, S. ; *no.* rekster, id.

REMB, to rave in speaking, to tell lies, S.

REMBER, one who tells improbable stories, S.

REMBIN, raving, telling lies, S.

REMMACKS, the oars of a boat, S. ; *lat.* remus, id.

RENZIE, to writhe with pain, O.

RETTICK. *See* Rebbick.

REVOYLT, wild, frisky, in very high spirits, S.

REVVLE, a wattled fence, S.

RICK, to pierce with a hook by means of a sudden jerk or pull, S. ; *da.* rykke, to pull suddenly.

RIDING THE HÄGRIE ; the heritors of a parish are said to “ride the hägrie,” when examining the scattald marches, S. ; *isl.* and *su. g.* hag, sepimentum rude.

RIEB, a narrow strip of cloth or the like, S. ; *da.* reeb, a cord or line.

RIEG, a strip of a different colour from the rest of the body on an animal, S.

RIFT, a rift in a hill or rock, a long, narrow, deep fissure, S. ; *da.* rift, id.

RIFTED, a mark, a slit from the middle to the extremity of the ear, S.

RIG-FISH, the backbone of a fish, S.

RIGLY, unsteady, rickety, S. ; *da.* ruggely, id.

RIGGA-RENDAL, run-rig, S. ; *su. g.* rygg, a ridge, and del, a division.

RIGGIN, a term of reproach to a woman, S.

RIKKER, a long small spar of wood, such as is used for making the fish-spears called "sticker," also for small boat spars, S.

RIM, a rocky bottom in the sea, O.

RINGIT-QUOY, a phrase denoting a circular enclosure, O.

RINNER, a clue of yarn, S.

RIP, a blackguard, a rake, S.

RIP, a rip of corn, an ear of oats, S.

RIPPIKINS, coarse stockings of single worsted, S.

RISK (to), to cut grass growing near a dyke with a corn hook, S.

RISKINS, coarse grass growing near a dyke, S.

RITTOCH, the greater tern, O.

RIV, daybreak ; "The riv o' the dim"—the first disappearance of darkness ; "The lady hen sings to the riv"—the lark sings to the dawn, S. ; *goth.* ryf, a rent or tear ; qu. the rending of darkness.

RIV (to), to sow coarsely or slightly, S. ; *isl.* rif-a, sarcire.

RIVA, a cleft in a rock, S. ; *isl.* rifa, fissura.

RIVLIN, a sandal of raw hide, O. and S. ; *a. s.* rifling, obstrigillus.

RIVVOCH. *See* Riva.

Ro ; any poor animal is called "A poor ro," S.

ROBBIE-RIN, diarrhoea, S.

ROCKMAN, a bird-catcher, O.

ROG, a strip, S.

ROGIE, a kind of trow, a supernatural being, S.

ROGIT, striped, S.

ROICH; applied to lands held under the Danish régime—
meaning not clear, O. and S.

ROILER, a buoy, S.; *da.* rylle, to roll about, to welter.

ROILT, to waddle or roll in walking; also a noun, a jolting
hard-paced horse, S.; *da.* rulte, to jog, to jolt.

ROLIE, large, clumsy, S.

ROMMIEKIL, romping, frolicsome, S.

RŌN (long ō), to plunder, to despoil, S.

RONIN, robbing, "ronin" a bird's nest, S.

RONIN THE BEE, a rude game; a cazzie is unexpectedly thrown
over the head of a person; the victim is then pressed
down, and buckets of water thrown upon the cazzie until
the person beneath is thoroughly saturated, S.

RONTHURROK, the barnacle-goose, O.

ROO, a heap of any kind, to pile up in a heap, O. and S.; *da.*
raag-e, id.; rage, id.

ROO (to) to pluck wool off sheep instead of shearing them, a
barbarous custom, S.; *su. g.* rofw-a; *da.* röv-e, to plunder,
to take by violence.

ROO, rest, stillness, S.; *da.* roe, id.

ROOD-GOOSE, the brent-goose, O; *da.* radgaas; *no.* raatgaas,
id.

ROODERY, covered with roother (*Lepas balanus*), S.

ROOF, the ceiling of a room, S.

ROOG. *See* Roo, a heap, etc.; *da.* raag-e, id.

ROOK, a thin lean animal, S.

ROOL, a young horse, a year-old horse, S; *da.* roll-ing, a lu-
dicrous term for a youngster.

ROOLIE, peaceful, still, S.; *da.* roelig, id.

ROOM, wide, ample, S ; *su. g. da.* etc. rum, id.

ROOSK, to frizzle up.

ROOSKIT, frizzled, as the hair, S.

ROOTHER, a species of shell-fish (*Lepas balanus*), S. ; *goth.* hrota, a barnacle ; plural, rhotar.

ROOTSY, a red horse.

ROSSHOLES, holes under the timbers of a boat for allowing the water to run along the keel, S.

ROTCHÉ ; the Greenland Rotché—a bird, the little auk (*Alca alle*), S.

ROUST, a strong and boisterous current, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides, O. and S. ; *isl.* roest, raust, an estuary, a rapid current, a whirlpool.

ROUTH, a long spell of rowing, the act of rowing, S. ; the *Scotch* routh is used nearly in this sense.

ROUTH, that part of the gunwale of a boat over which the oar travels in rowing, S. ; *a. s.* rowette, remigatio.

ROVACK, the stump of the tail of an animal, S.

ROVACK, the rump, the buttocks, S. ; *da.* röv. clunes.

ROVIESTICK, an awkward poorly-clad person, S.

RUCKLE, a wrinkle, S.

RUCKLE, to wrinkle, S.

RUCKLE, rough, uneven, S.

RUCKLED, wrinkled, S.

RUCKLY, unsteady, in a dilapidated state, S.

RÜD, to rave in speaking, S. ; *isl.* raeda, to speak.

RUDGE, to gather stones, etc., in small heaps on a field, to be taken away at leisure, S. ; *da.* rode, to search, to rummage.

RUG, small rain, O. and S.

RUGFUS, rude, O.

RUGGIE, a small cod, O.

RUGL, to shake backwards and forwards, S. ; *no.* rugla, id.

RUGLY. *See* Rigly.

RULLER, a buoy, S.

RUIST. *See* Rug.

RÛL. *See* Rool.

RÛLLIAN. *See* Rivlin. Cunningsbro or Dunrossness dialect, S.

RULT, a clumsy person having a rolling gait, S.

RULT, to roll clumsily from side to side, S.

RUN-RIG, land belonging to different proprietors, cultivated in alternate ridges, still prevalent in many parts of Shetland, S.

RUN-MILK, milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, S.

RUNG, a hollow sound, S.

RUNG, to reverberate, S.

RUNGY, *Sinapis arvensis*, S.

RUNI, a heap of stones, S. ; *no.* rune, id.

RUNK, an old woman, S. ; *su. g.* ryncka ; *da.* rynke, a wrinkle.

RUNK, a twisted useless branch of a tree, S. ; *da.* ranke, a branch.

RUNK, dry, as applied to the weather—"It's beginning to runk"—that is, to dry up, S.

RUNNALAN. *See* Runnick.

RUNNICK, a kennel, a drain, S.

RUNNIE, a hog, a boar, S. ; *su. g.* rune, a young boar.

RUSSA, a stallion. Used to denote the male of any species, as hesta does the female, thus, "Russa bairn"—a boy ; "Hesta bairn"—a girl, S. ; *Faroëse*, ros, a horse.

RUSSIE-FOAL, a young stallion, a slovenly person, S.

RÛTT, to rutt like a pig, S. ; *da.* rod-e, to rake up, to trench the ground.

RUYLT, to roll from side to side—a person who walks in that manner, S.

RÛZ, to praise or boast of, S. ; *s.* rosa ; *da.* rose ; *su. g.* rosa, id.

RYND, a long strip of cloth, etc., S.

RYP, to clear off obstructions, as clearing a choked pipe, or to clear the nostrils by blowing the nose, S.

SAB, to saturate, to absorb moisture, S.

SACK, sometimes used in Shetland instead of the word "bottle," S.

SAE, a tub with two handles for carrying water, S. ; *su. g.* saa, id.

SAEDICK, a fish-hold, a place frequented by fish, S. ; a dimin. from *da.* sæde, a seat. The fishermen in Shetland call a place in which they fish with hand-lines, a seat, a hand-line seat.

SAETER, SETTER, SETR, STER ; common affixes to names of places in Shetland, and always indicative of good pasture for cattle, S. ; *isl.* setr, a dwelling.

SAIRL, to whine, S.

SAKTA, softly ! gently ! S. *da.* sagte, id.

SALIST, to desist or hold, S.

SAMBORD, the end of the haaf-lines attached to the buoy-rope, S. ; *isl.* sam, together, and bera, to bring.

SAME, SEMM, a nail used by boat-carpenters ; a nail whose point is to be riveted, S. *See* Ruve.

SAME, the inside fat of swine, unrefined hog's-lard, S.

SANDY-GIDDACK, the sand-eel, S.

SANDY-LOO, a name for the sand-lark (*Charadrius hiaticula*), S.

SANNA, shall not, S.

SANVEELTING, a disease of horses occasioned by their swallowing sand along with their food, causing them to writhe and roll about, S.

SANVEILTRE. *See* Sanveelting.

SASSER-MEAT, sausage, S.

SAUNT, a saint, S.

SAX, to scarify with a razor or other sharp instrument, S. ;
isl. sax, a knife.

SAXIE, hacks or rents in the feet, occasioned by exposure to
alternate wet and drought, S. *See* Sax.

SAY, a bucket. A vessel of any kind, large or small, that has
two ears for lifting it by, S. ; *da.* saa ; *isl.* saa, id.

SCALP ; "To scalp the land"—to pare off the surface of the soil, S.

SCAM, a crack, an injury, S. ; *no. s. da.* skram, id.

SCAMBED, injured, cracked, S.

SCAR, wild, untamed, S. ; *isl.* skiar, fugax.

SCARF, SCART, the name given to the cormorant and shag
(*Pelecanus*), O. and S. ; *goth.* skar-fur ; *da.* skarv, id.

SCARF ; "To beat the scarf"—to strike the arms vigorously
across the chest to promote warmth, S.

SCAT-BRITHER, a name given to those whose sheep pasture
promiscuously over the common, S.

SCATFU, inclined to steal, O. and S.

SCATHALD, open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, O.
and S. ; *isl.* etc., skatt, tax, and lad, land.

SCATLAND, land paying duty distinguishable by the name of
"scat," O. and S.

SCATT, the name of a Danish tax still paid in Shetland, S. ;
goth. and *su. g.* skatt ; *da.* skat ; *sax.* sceat, a tax ; *isl.*
skatt.

SCATT (to), to subject to the tax denominated "Scatt," O. and
S. ; *isl.* etc. skatta, tributum imponere.

SCATTALDER, one who possesses a portion of pasture-ground,
called "scathald," O. and S.

SCATTALDER (in), a possessor of a share of the common or
pasture-ground called "scathald," O. and S.

SCATTALDER (out), one who has no share in the pasture-ground,
O. and S.

SCAUD-HEAD, a scrofulous disease which causes the hair to fall
off, S.

SCAURY, the young of the gull, a bird, O. and S.; s. skiura; *isl.* skiure, id.

SCAW, SKAW, an isthmus or promontory, S.; *isl.* skagi, promontorium.

SCBOLDER, the sea-pie, a bird (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*), O.; *Faroëse*, kielder, id.

SCHALDER, a name given to the sea-pie in S.

SCHANKUM, a person or beast that has long small legs, S.

SCHEIK, wind, insincerity, expressing with the lips what does not come from the heart, S.

SCHMYLICK, a gun or fowling-piece, S.

SCHOOI, a name given to the arctic gull, S.

SCHOT; "Schot of a boat"—a compartment in the stern, S.; *goth.* skautu, skut, the stern of a boat or ship; *old Norse* skutr, puppis.

SCLATES, pieces of wood nailed to that part of the oar which travels over the routh to prevent the oar from feathering, S.

SCLATY-SCRAE, a person so very contemptible as only to be likened to the "slater," a slimy worm found under the ebb-stones, S.

SCÖG (long o), that part of fishing-tackle from which the hook is suspended, S.; s. *g.* skægg, pilus, coma.

SCOTTULD, the furthest aft tilfer, S.

SCOLL, a round wooden dish, S.; *isl.* sköl; *da.* skaal, a dish.

SCONS, dried cow-dung used as fuel, O.

SCOREY. *See* Scaury.

SCORNSUM, scornful, S.

SCORNSUM-GANGING, slippery walking on the ice, S.

SCOTS-WILLIE, a "peerie" codlin, S.

SCOUTI-AULIN, the arctic gull (*Larus parasiticus*), O. and S.; *su. g.* skiuta, to move rapidly; *isl.* alinn, a parasite.

SCOVINS, the crust which adheres to a vessel in which food has been cooked, S.; *isl.* skof, id.; *no.* skova, scrapings.

SCOW, a barrel-stave, S.

SCOW ; "A great scow of a woman"—a tall, thin, bony woman, S.

SCRANEL, a morsel, S.

SCRAPIT-FACE (a), a person with a thin haggard face, S.

SCREE ; "I may scree on"—*i.e.* I may manage to get on in some way, S.

SCREEBIT, poor, lean, fleshless, S.

SCREEVELIN, a small "coal" of hay or corn, S.

SCUBB. *See* Skub.

SCURR, spot of fishing-ground, S.

SEA-BIDDIES, large bannocks which fishermen take with them to the haaf, S.

SEA-CROW, the razorbill, a bird, S.

SEA-MAW, common gull (*Larus canus*), O. and S.

SEATER, a meadow, S.

SEATER, the pasturage attached to a cottage, the termination of the names of many places, S.

SEA-TROWE, a marine goblin, S.

SEDA-SOOP, thin unsettled sowens, S.

SEGGS, *Iris pseudacoris*, S.

SELCH, a name given to the common séal, O.

SELKIE, a seal, O. and S.

SEMM-KLUV, an iron tool used for driving the rivet on the nail, S.

SESTUNA, expressive of admiration, equivalent to—"Would you have thought it?" It is also used after refusing to grant a request. It is evidently—"Seest thou now?" O. S.

SETHE-FOUL, lesser black-backed gull, S. ; *da.* sej, gadus ; *isl.* seid, id.

SETNIN, a motherless lamb brought up by hand, S.

SETTEN. *See* Setting.

SETTER, SETR. *See* Saeter.

SETTERTOUN, a term used in an act of James VI. respecting Orkney and Shetland—meaning not clear, O. and S.

SETTING, a weight containing 24 merks, O.

SHAA, a mark, S.

SHAFTS, the jaws, S.

SHAGGLE, to corrode a substance by gnawing it, to gnaw, S. ;
da. sagle, to slaver.

SHAGL, to cut raggedly, as with a blunt instrument, S. ; *isl.* seigl, tough, sagla, to cut badly.

SHAIR, a chair, S.

SHAIR ; "To shair the teeth"—to grind the teeth, S.

SHALER, a shade of gray peculiar to the wool of Shetland sheep, S.

SHALER, hoar-frost ; *isl.* hiel, id.

SHALMILLINS, in pieces, S.

SHANTIE, a urinal, S.

SHANTIL. A thing is said to be "shantil" when it is amissing, and supposed to be carried off by fairies ; perhaps from the word enchanted, S.

SHARG, petulant, unnecessary expostulation, S.

SHARG (to), to tease ; applied to language, S.

SHARGIN ; "A shargin body"—a carping person, S.

SHARLES, Charles ; a proper name, S.

SHARL-PIN, pin connected with the hinge of a door, S.

SHEED ; "A sheed of land"—a measurement, O.

SHELL-SICKNESS, a disease of sheep, S.

SHELTIE, a horse of the smallest size, a Shetland horse, S.

The only etymon to be suggested is "*Shetland*" or "*Hialtland*."

SHOCKIT, choked, S.

SHOCKS. *See* Shafts, S.

SHOLMARKED, a calf with a piece off the ear at the time of birth, S.

SHOLMIT, having a white face, as applied to an ox or cow, S. ;
isl. hialmr, a helmet—hialmot naut, bos alba facie.

SHOLT, a small horse, O. See Sheltie.

SHOO (to), to back water with the oars, S. ; *Faroëse* sjoude, id.

SHOOD, the distant noise of animals pasturing, S.

SHOOIE, the arctic gull (*Larus parasiticus*), S.

SHOOSKIE, an exclamation used for driving away cattle ; it
 also means the devil, and is used as a term of disrespect,
 S. ; *da.* siasked, nasty, slovenly.

SHOOSTER, one who sews, S.

SHÖRD, a prop, a support, S. ; *no.* skor.

SHOREMIL, the water's edge, the margin of the sea, S. ; *isl.* scær,
 the sea, mál, a boundary, id.

SHOUALD, shallow, O.

SHOUPILTIN, a triton, S.

SHU, she, S. ; *gothic* and *su. g. su. sco.* scho, id.

SHUCK ; "To shuck"—to throw out of the hand, O. and S.

SHUG, a call used to entice a horse to come to the hand, S.

SHUG, mist, fog, S.

SHUGGIE, misty, foggy, S.

SHÛLD, having the ear marked with a shûl, S. ; *da.* skilt,
 separated, divided.

SHÛL, a particular mark cut on the ear of an animal, a slit
 by which the ear is separated into two lobes, S.

SHUN ; "A shun of water"—a temporary pool of water, a pit
 with water in it, S. ; perhaps from *da.* scæn, the sea.

SHUNDBILL, the decreet passed by the Foud, O. and S.

SHURG, wet gravelly subsoil, S.

SHURGIE, thinly covered with shingle, S.

SHUT denotes in fishing the act of throwing out the sinker and
 hooks, S. ; *su. g.* skiuta ; *goth.* skiota ; *da.* skyd-e, to
 shoot, to project.

SHUTTLES, compartments in a press, S.

SHYND, a court of law, S.

SHYND or SOIND BILL, a deed executed in a court, S.

SHYNDBILL. *See* Shundbill.

SIBBENS, the itch, O.

SIE, a narrow strip of cloth which, after having been soaked in tar, is placed between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat, S. ; *da.* sej, adhesive, causing to stick.

SIELACK, a sow having young, S.

SIGG, a hard piece of the skin, something like a wart, S. ; *isl.* segi, pulpa nervosa.

SILL, the milt of a fish, S.

SILL, thin cloth, a gauze-like fabric, S.

SILLAK, SILLOCK, the fry of the coal-fish, O. and S. ; *goth.* and *su. g.* sil ; *da.* sild, a herring.

SILL-FISH, a male fish, a milter, S.

SIMMISH, to astonish, to make amazed, S.

SIMMUNDS, ropes made of straw or of bent, O. and S. ; the def. article added to *goth.* sime, funiculus.

SINK, to curse, to imprecate, S.

SINK-AND-GRAEM (to), to curse, S.

SINNANS, sinews, tendons, S. ; *da.* sene, seene, id.

SINNA-PEATS, peats full of fibres, S.

SINNIE, a small kiln in a barn for drying corn, S.

SINNIE, female name, contraction of "Siniva," S.

SINNIE-FYNNIE, the black guillemot, a bird, O.

SINTER, a small quantity, a morsel, S.

SIRP, to make the leaven too thin for baking, S.

SISTENSTATION, the smallest possible quantity ; "Not a sisten-station"—not a particle, S.

SISTER-PART, the portion of a daughter, S.

SISTER'S-PART, the half of a brother's portion, less than one's right, nothing at all, S. (Under the udal system a man's property was divided among all his children, a son receiving double the portion of a daughter. Hence "sister's-part" is used proverbially in the two latter senses.)

SIXAREEN, a six-oared Norway skiff, S.

SKAAB, the bottom of the sea, S.

SKAAG, snuff, S.

SKAAP, a bed of young mussels attached to stones, S.; *goth.* skap-a, to procreate.

SKAAR, a small quantity of anything, a morsel, a candle-snuff, S.

SKACLES, people disguised, maskers, S.; *su. g.* skæck, varied, from the particoloured and grotesque dresses.

SKAE, to happen, S.; *isl.* ské; *su. g.* ske; *da.* skee; *no.* skje, fieri, contingere.

SKAED, hurt, damage, S.; *da.* skade; *sco.* skaith, id.

SKAED, to hurt, to injure, S.; *su. g.* skada; *da.* skade, id.; *eng.* skaithe, to blight.

SKAFF, food, S.; *su. g.* skap, provision.

SKAFF (to), to eat greedily, S.

SKAFFING, eating greedily, S.

SKAIR-TAFT, the furthest aft thoft, S.

SKALV, the straw netting that contains fishing-lines, S.

SKALVE, snow in broad flakes, wet snow, S.; *Faroëse*, skalv.

SKAM, a spot or blemish, S.

SKANS, scandal, obloquy, S.

SKARE, to unite two pieces of wood together by overlapping the ends, and adapting them to each other, S.; *da.* skarre, to join or fit together.

SKART, a scratch, to mark or scratch; *isl.* skart, id.

SKAVE, out of shape, awry, S.; *da.* skiæv; *isl.* skiev, id.

SKAVLE (to), to put out of shape, awry, S.; *da. pro.* skiævle, id.

SKAW. *See* Scaw.

SKEB, a large basket made of straw, used for holding corn; it will contain about four "kishies" or "cazzies," S.; *su. g.* skep, id.

SKEE, cacare, S.; *su. g.* skita; *mod. s.* skijta; *da.* skide, cacare.

SKEE, excrement, S.

SKEELING-GOOSE, the shieldrake, O.

SKEELKIN, loud wanton laughter, S.

SKEETACK, the cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*), S. This fish, when alarmed, squirts out an inky fluid which discolours the water. *Da.* skyde, to spout out ; *isl.* skita, emittare.

SKEG, a sail, S.

SKEIK (to), to husband, to guide, S. ; *no.* skikka, id.

SKEIL (pron. "skeel"), a wooden drinking-vessel with a handle, O. and S.

SKELF, lamina, a thin flake ; *su. g.* skella, in tenues laminas dissilire.

SKENGERIN, a small quantity, a morsel, S.

SKENK, a shin of beef, S. ; *su. g.* skank, the hough ; *da.* skank ; *sco.* and *eng.* shank.

SKENYDOUGER, a slight peal of thunder, S. ; *isl.* and *su. g.* skin-a, fulgere, splendere.

SKEOMIT, pale, sickly-coloured, S. ; *no.* skjaamut, id.

SKEPSIT, stretched out, put out of shape, askew, S.

SKER, to startle, to frighten, S. See "Scar;" *isl.* skiar, fugax.

SKERDINS, mice, S.

SKERRY, an insulated rock, O. and S. ; *goth.* sker, a rock, and ey, an island ; *su. g.* skaer ; *da.* skier, a rock, and oe, an island.

SKERTAR, the sea-belt, a fucus, O. ; *goth.* etc. sker, etc. ; *goth.* thare, thari ; *s.* tar ; *da.* tarre, seaweed.

SKEYLD, the surf, S. ; *isl.* skell-r, ictus cum sonitu ; *da.* skylle, eluere.

SKIFT, a flying shower, S. ; *su. g.* skifw-a, mutare.

SKIFT, a broad ridge of land, as distinguished from "Laing," a narrow ridge, O. and S. ; *su. g.* skift, intervallum.

SKIGGA, the sail of a vessel, S.

SKILDERIN, a smooth glazed surface, S. ; *da.* skildrer, to paint.

SKILM, the cream and milk adhering to the inside of an unwashed milk-pail, S. ; *da.* skimmel, mouldiness.

SKILMY ; applied to milk tainted by the impurity of the vessel in which it has been contained, S. ; *da.* skimle, to grow mouldy ; skimle, hoary, mouldy.

SKIMP (to), to mock in good humour, S. ; *da.* skiemt ; *old isl.* skimpa, id.

SKIMP, good humour, raillery, S. ; *old isl.* skimp, id.

SKIMPIN, scoffing, traducing, censorious, S.

SKIN-CLAES, waterproof overalls, S.

SKIO, a stone-but for drying fish, S. ; *goth.* and *no.* skiar, pergula piscatoria.

SKIONE, to ascertain by a practical process whether or not a hen is about to lay an egg, S. ; *su. g.* skoenia ; *da.* skionne, to ascertain, to perceive.

SKIRL-CRAKE, a bird (*Tringa alpina*), S.

SKIUMPACK, a large unshapely piece of turf, S.

SKLATES. *See* Sclates.

SKLETASKRAE, the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*). These birds frequent rocky shores, and are generally huddled together in swarms, S.

SKOAGIES, a fishing-line with two hooks, and tomes, S.

SKOIT, to peep, to reconnoitre, S. ; *da.* skotte, to look sily.

SKOITER, one who peeps, S.

SKOITER ; in olden times fishermen were wont to set up a piece of wood in the bows of their boats, which they called a "skoiter," S.

SKOITIN, peeping, S.

SKOOB, the fathom or so of line drawn into the boat to keep the hooks clear of the bottom when fishing, S. ; *goth.* skopa, discurrere.

SKOODRA, the ling ; a fish, S.

SKOOL, a species of gull (*Larus cataractes*), S.

SKOOM, to skim, S.

SKOOMED, skimmed, S.

SKOOPACKS, sheep, S.

SKOORIE, the coalfish full grown, S.

SKORD, SCORE, a deep indentation in the top of a hill, at right angles to its ridge ; *old isl.* skard, ruptura, hiatus.

SKORDER ; to singe or burn slightly, S.

SKORPER, that round kind of bread which in Scotland is called a "cookie," S. ; *da.* skorpe, a crust ; *su. g.* skorper, biscuits.

SKOURDABOGGIE, the youngest of a family ; vulgarly the "scourings," S. ; *su. g.* skura ; *da.* skure, to purge ; and *da.* bug, the belly.

SKOURIES, the swathes or ridges in which the scythe lays the grass, S. Perhaps from skove, *da.* to cut down.

SKOUT, the guillemot, a bird, O.

SKOW, to knock in staves ; to smash in pieces, S.

SKOWIS (SKOWS, perhaps), outside boards of trees.

SKRAE, a crowd, a multitude, a swarm as of vermin, S. ; *isl.* skrid, reptatio.

SKRAE-FISH, fish dried in the sun without being salted, O.

SKRAVL, to grope with a kind of scratching manner, S.

SKREE, SKROO, a small stack of corn, S. ; *da. pro.* skrue, a heap or pile ; *ex. en* torve skrue.

SKREID (to), to be covered with vermin, S. ; *isl.* skrida, serpere, repere.

SKREIM, to peer, to look with half-closed eyes into the darkness, or thus to descry distant objects, S. ; *goth.* skrama, to vibrate, to glimmer with an unsteady light.

SKRIFT, a thin person or thing, S.

SKRIT, a tear or rend, S.

SKRIT, to tear or rend, S. ; *isl.* risti, to rend.

SKROTTA, dark purple dyer's lichen (*Lichen omphalodes*), S.

SKROTTIE, a brown kind of moss growing on stones, S.

SKRÖVLIN, rustling as a stiff garment (long ö), S.

SKRUDDACK, a cleft, a crevice in a rock, S.

SKRÖF, the surface, either of land or of water, S. ; *su. g.* skrof, thin ice ; *s.* skorf, skorp ; *da.* skurv, a rough surface, a dry scab.

SKRŪL ; to scream or shriek, to bellow, to roar loudly, S. ; *da.* skrálla ; *goth.* skraale, to roar.

SKRŪL, a loud roar as of an angry bull, S. ; *da.* skráll ; *goth.* skáll, a loud roar.

SKUB, a thick fog, small rain, S. ; *da.* skodde, a mist, a fog.

SKUBBA, milk, S.

SKUBLY, foggy weather, S.

SKUDDICK, a rick of corn or hay, S. ; *su. g.* skoet-a, coagmen-tare ; *isl.* skott, collatio.

SKUDLER, the manager of a feast, the master of ceremonies, the leader in a band of maskers, S. Perhaps from *da.* skiuler, to hide, to disguise, to dissemble.

SKULP, the sea-jelly (*Acalephæ*) ; also called "whale-blubs," S. ; perhaps *da.* skulpe, to shake, to agitate.

SKUNDG, to gallop, to run quickly ; similar to "spunder," S.

SKUNIE-BAIT (to), to open the shellfish, and take out the bait with a small blunt knife, S.

SKUNKL ; this word appears to be a kind of oath, and is used as, "skunkl me ;"—the meaning is unknown to me, S.

SKUNIE, a large knife, S. ; *gæl.* skean ; *o. eng.* skean, a dagger, a knife.

SKURLIE-WHIETER, an insignificant boy or lad, S.

SKURM, the shell of an egg, S. ; *goth.* skurm, an egg-shell ; *isl.* skurmr, a hard shell.

SKURMACK, an egg, S.

SKURR, a small spot of fishing-ground, S. ; *da.* skuur ; *goth.* skur, a shelter.

SKURT, the bosom, within the folded arms, the lap, S. ; *da.* skiort, a petticoat ; *goth.* skiorta ; *s.* skörte, the lap.

SKUVIE, the tail of an animal or fish, more frequently applied to the latter, S.

SKY, a small board in ploughs in place of a mould-board, O. and S.; *goth.* skid; *da.* skie, a wooden skate, exactly resembling the Shetland sky.

SKY-EAR, a part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards, on the right side, a little above the sky, O.

SKYLD, a species of tax or land-rent, O.

SKYLE-A-LUM, a movable piece of wood used in place of a chimney-can, to prevent smoke, S.; *da.* skiul; *goth.* and *su. g.* skiul, a screen, a covering; *da.* skyle; *isl.* skiola; *su. g.* skyla, to cover, to screen.

SKYRIN, brilliant, shining, gaudy, bright coloured, S.; *no.* skyr; *su. g.* skir; *da.* skiær; *isl.* skir, id.

SLABBERY, applied to rainy windy weather, S.

SLACHT, race, descent, family, S.; *Dutch*, slacht, id.

SLAMBER, slim, slender, S.; *goth.* slambi; *s.* slamberi sordidus.

SLEB, the underlip when projected; "to set the sleb," is to pout as when sulky, S.; *da.* læp.

SLEEPER, the dunlin, a bird (*Tringa alpina*), S.

SLESTERIN, untidy, careless as to personal appearance, S.; *da.* slastevorn, slovenly.

SLESTIR, to bespatter with filth, to befoul, S.; *da.* slaste, to dabble, to paddle.

SLIGHT, smooth, unruffled, applied to the sea; applied to surfaces in general, S.; *da.* slet; *s.* slåt, smooth, even; *su. g.* slæta, to make smooth.

SLIP-ME-LAAV, SLIP-ME-LAABER, a person who cannot be depended on; a slippery fish, S.; *da.* laban, a lout.

SLIPPIT, broken through all restraint, S.; *da.* slipper, to let go.

SLO, the porous bone inside the horns of cattle, S.; *da.* and *isl.* id.

SLOINDIE, a mob or multitude, or low rabble, S.

SLOO, a layer, as of manure spread on land, a tall spare person, a lean animal, a lazy fellow, S.; *isl.* sliof; *s.* slóó, sló, sliò; *da.* sloev, slow, inactive.

SLOO, to spread one substance over another in layers, S.

SLOOIN A MIDDEN, making a compost by placing first a layer of earth, then a layer of byre-manure, and lastly sea-weed, and repeating this, S.; perhaps from *da.* sludste, to slight over.

SLOOM, to move stealthily, to slink away, S.; *sw. g.* slem, craft.

SLOOMIN, sneaking, slinking, S.

SLOOMIT, sullen, ill-looking, wily, sly, S.

SLOOMIT, sneaked, slunk, S.

SLOOS, a dash of water, S.

SLOOS, to dash water out of a vessel, S.

SLOT, a preparation of the roe and liver of fish mixed with meal, S.

SLÜB (short u), slime, S.; *belg.* slob, sleb, wet, mire.

SLUBIE, viscous, slimy, slippery, S.

SLUCKS, to gulp in drinking, to drink in greedily and noisily, S.; *da.* slukke, to quench; *sw.* slucka; *su. g.* sluka, etc.

SLUD, an interval between squally showers, S.

SLY, the green slime on the surface of a stagnant pool, the slippery ooze left on rocks by the receding tide, S.; *isl.* slig, id.

SLY-AWAY (to), to slip out of the way secretly, S.

SLY-GOOSE, the shieldrake, a bird, O.

SMA-EVENS, a very small quantity, S.

SMA-WATERS. This term is used when two or three small lochs occur within a short distance of each other, S.

SMIKKER, to smirk, to smile alluringly and affectedly, S.; *sw. g.* and *s.* smikra; *da.* smigre, to leer, to allure.

SMILL ; "In smill"—in pieces, S. ; perhaps *da.* smule, small particle.

SMIRCELIN, a shellfish (*Mya truncata*), S. ; *isl.* smirslingr, id.

SMIRR, butter, S. ; *isl.* smiör ; *da.* smör, id.

SMIRSIT (applied to sheep), having white round the mouth, S.

SMOD or SMUD, a dirty speck or mark, S. ; *da.* smuds ; *s.* smuts, id.

SMOILTER, SMUILTER, things that are small of their kind, a collection of small things, S. ; *da.* smule, a small portion or fragment.

SMOITY, a woollen night-cap, S.

SMOOK, to draw on, as a glove or stocking, S.

SMOOKIT, sly, cunning, artful, S.

SMOOT, to hide stealthily, S. ; *da.* smutte, secret entrance or passage.

SMORA, clover, S. ; *da.* smor, butter ; perhaps because it produces more cream in milk.

SMOUTERIN, concealing a thing in order to gain some private end, S. *See* Smoot.

SMUCK, a woollen shoe made of several folds of cloth quilted together, S.

SMUCK, a contemptible fellow, S.

SMUE, to squeeze through a narrow space ; 2d, to strip off, to pull off ; 3d, to slip stealthily away, S. ; *da.* smye, smuge, to creep stealthily along.

SMUGGAR, an eel, S.

SMUILTER. *See* Smoilter, S.

SMULTIE, rabble, S.

SMYLLEACK, a gun, a fowling-piece, S.

SMYTEM, a hole wrought in a sail for a reef-point, S.

SNAAR ; "To snaar a tide"—to catch a tide at a particular stage of it, S. ; *goth.* snara, to pass quickly away ; *goth. s.* *da.* snar, quick, rapid.

SNAAR, the turn of the tide, slack between ebb and flood, S.

SNAAR, the loop of cord forming the fulcrum of a bismar, which is shifted backward and forward along the graduated lever till the heavy end of the lever and the object to be weighed are in equilibrio, S. ; *s.* snara ; *goth.* snara ; *da.* snare, a noose, a loop, a gin.

SNAARA-PIN, a primitive contrivance used for catching a fish before hooks were known in Shetland. It was made of a wooden pin attached to the line with the bait on it, and when the fish swallowed the bait the pin came across its mouth, when the line was pulled smartly, S. ; *da.* snare, a noose, a gin.

SNAELIT (applied to sheep), light-coloured in body with a white face, S.

SNARK, to make a snoring noise, S. ; *isl.* snarka, crepere.

SNAW-FOWL, the snow-bunting (*Emberiza nivalis*), S.

SNEEG, **SNIG**, to neigh, a neigh. See "Snig," S. ; *goth.* gnegg, a neighing.

SNEEVE, **SNEE**, **SNAE**, to cut with a sharp instrument, S. ; *goth.* sneida, to cut, to divide ; *da. pro.* snæve, id.

SNEEVELACK, a snuff-box, S.

SNELL, very, exceedingly ; "Snell white"—pure white," S. Not applied, as *sco.* "snell," to the weather. *Da.* snild, keen, sharp, acute.

SNEUKIT, plausible, insidious, artful, S. ; *su. g.* snoka ; *da.* snige, to go insidiously and stealthily about an object ; *da.* snu, artful.

SNEUKIT-ILL ; "An ill-sneukit bodie"—a cross-grained, ill-natured person, S.

SNEYD, a horse with a white nose, S.

SNIAAG, small insignificant things, very small things, S.

SNIB, a button, S. ; perhaps from *sco.* "snib," to fasten.

SNIBBIT, anything curtailed of its proper proportions, S.

SNIER, to cut, S. See "Sneeve."

SNJET, to blow the nose, S. ; *isl.* snita ; *da.* snyde, id.

SNIETIN-THE-NASE, blowing the nose, S. *See* Sniet.

SNIGGER, a suppressed laugh resembling the neighing of a horse, S. *See* Sneeg.

SNIGGER, to giggle, S.

SNIGGIN, neighing, S.

SNIÖG, the shoulder or slope of a hill, S.; *no.* sneveg, id.

SNIPPERIT, sharp, thin, peaked up, S.

SNIPPOCK, a snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*), S.; *da.* sneppe, id.; *s.* snæppe, id.; *goth.* snoppa, a beak.

SNIRKAM, a term applied to strong liquor, S.

SNIT, a small insignificant person or thing, S.

SNODDIE, a thick cake or bannock baked among the ashes, O. and S.; *isl.* snad, food.

SNOILTIT, abruptly cut short, truncated, S.

SNORY-BANE, SNORICK, the leg-bone of a pig, with a double string attached to the middle, leaving two ends, which when drawn produces a droning sound, S.; *da.* snor, a string; snore, to snore; snurre, to buzz, to murmur.

SNUAIN, a seaweed, O.

SNÜD, a twisted line, synonymous with "tome," S.; *su. g.* snod, a cord or small line.

SNUGAMULYA, broken in pieces, S. *See* Smill.

SNUILT, a thick stump, S.

SNUILT, to shorten, to stunt, S.

SNUILTÉT, stumpy, stunted, S.

SNURT, snot from the nose, S.; *goth.* snerra; *da.* snore, to blow through the nose; *goth.* snerri, a sneezing.

SNURT, to snort, S.

SNUSH, to sniff at with a snoring sound, S.; *da.* snuse, id.

SNÜSH, a wooden instrument armed with spikes, which is fastened on the head of a calf to prevent the mother from suckling it; *da.* snuse, to snuff or smell at.

SNY, to cut, to sever, S.; *du.* snyden, id.

SNYTH, the coot, a bird, O.; *su. g.* snæd, bald, from its head.

SOCK, to sink in ; when a stone, for example, is thrown with great force, so as to sink into the object it is thrown at, it is said to be "socked into it," S. ; *isl.* sockva, to sink.

SOCKED, sunk. *See* Sock, S.

SODDIE, a kind of seat made of sods or turf in cottars' houses, S.

SODICK, a dull, heavy, clumsy woman, S. ; *isl.* sodi, homo sordidus.

SOE, limpets or other shellfish, crushed and scattered in the sea to collect fish, S. ; *isl.* soa, to scatter.

SOIND, a court, S.

SOIND. *See* Shynd.

SOINDBILL. *See* Shundbill.

SOKKIN OF THE TIDE, the last of a tide—*i.e.* the ebb or flood, S. ; *goth.* saukva, to sink. Qu. the dregs or last drops.

SOLE-BUIRD, the plank next the hassins in a boat, S. ; *da.* saale, the sole or bottom, and brod, a board.

SOLE-BUIRD (UPPER), the plank adjoining the above, S.

SOLOMON'S-AVON (EVEN), November 3d ; a superstition of ill-omen connected with this day, S.

SONGIE, a hermaphrodite, S.

SONKER, to simmer, to boil slightly, S.

SOOD, should. ; "Foo sood I ken?"—how should I know ? S.

SOOD, the south, S. ; *ger.* süd ; *da.* syd ; *du.* zuid, id.

SOOK, applied to drought in the atmosphere, S. ; from the verb—

SOOK, to dry, to withdraw moisture from the surface of the earth, as a breeze of wind does, S. ; *da.* suge ; *s.* suga ; *lat.* sugo, to suck, to exhale moisture.

SOOKIT, applied to fish when drying, S.

SOOLACK, a reel for a hand-line, S.

SOOLEEN, the sun, S. ; *da.* solen, id.

SOOND, the air-bladder of a fish, S. ; *isl.* sund, the swimming-bladder of a fish, S.

SOOR-FISH, fish kept until it has acquired a game flavour, S.

SOORLONG, a noted liar, S. ; *da.* logner, a liar.

SOOSTILEG, by turns, alternately, S.

SOSS, the state of being drenched with water, S.

SouMS, the sounds of the cod-fish dried for food, S.

SÖVE (long ö), to stun, to stupify by a blow, S. ; *su. g.* sofwa ;
da. sove, to sleep—*i.e.* to lie in a state of unconsciousness.

SÖV'D, deprived of sensation by a blow, S.

SOWDAY, a name given to the 17th December, O.

SOWDEN, the south, S. *See* Sood.

SOWDIAN, a tall stout person, also a native of the south, S. ;
isl. sodi, homo sordidus.

SOYNDA (to), to see, S. ; *su. g.* syn ; *isl.* sion, visio.

SOYNDICK, the eye, S.

SPAARL, the rectum intestinum, S. ; *o. isl.* sperdill, id.

SPAEGIE, tired feeling in the legs after long walking, S.

SPAIR, an opening in a gown, petticoat, shirt, etc., S.

SPALDS, long bare legs, S.

SPAN, a dry measure, O.

SPARLS, the coarse parts of beef sewed up in one of the intestines, a sausage, S.

SPEAVIE, a disease peculiar to horses, the spavin, S.

SPEER, to spirt or squirt, like liquid ejected from a syringe, S.

SPELD, to split up, to lay open, S. ; *da.* spalte ; *teut.* spalten ;
su. g. splita, to split.

SPELDER, a splitter of fish, to prepare them for curing, S. ;
teut. spalter, a splitter.

SPENCIE, the stormy petrel, a bird, S.

SPEOCHAN, a tobacco-pouch, S. ; *sco.* and *gacl.* spleuchan, id.

SPEOLK, a splint.

SPERR, to stride, to stretch the legs in walking, S. ; perhaps
isl. sperra, distendere ; *ger.* and *du.* sperren, id.

SPIAE, mockery, derision, jeering, ridicule, S.

SPIALL, a tall, slender person, S.

SPIEKER, a large nail, S. ; *eng.* "spike ; *isl.* spikari ; *no.* spikar, id.

SPIK, whale's blubber, fat of animals, S. ; *isl.* spik ; *da.* and *s.* spek, id.

SPLIT, grossly fat, bloated, impure, S.

SPIOLK, a splint placed over a fracture, S. ; *su. g.* spielk ; *da.* spielk, spile, a splint.

SPIOLK, to bind up a fracture with splints, S. ; *da. pro.* spilke ; *isl.* spilkr, id. ; *su. g.* spiale, lamina lignea.

SPIOLKIN, a piltack (*Gadus carbonarius*) roasted with the liver inside of it. See Mougildins, S.

SPLEET (to), to split, O. and S.

SPLEETER, the person who splits the fish and takes out the "rig," S.

SPLIET ; "Spliet new"—same as "splinder new," S.

SPLINDER ; "Splinder new," "bran new"—that has never been used, S.

SPOE (to), to foretell, S. ; *su. g.* spo, vaticinari.

SPONG, to stride or take long steps ; *v.* spang, S. ; *sco.* spang, id.

SPONSHES, the nostrils and the passage from them to the throat, S.

SPOUT-WHALE, a name given to the porpoise, O.

SPRAAGIN, swaggering, S.

SPRAGG, a boaster, a braggart, S. ; *s.* sprág, smart, lively, vivacious.

SPRAIN, a sprig, a long narrow stripe, S.

SPREIT, to scamper, to run rapidly, S. ; *da.* sprette, spræte ; *s.* spritta, to leap, to bound.

SPRET-UP, to unstitch a seam, to untwist a rope, S. ; *da.* sprotte-op, id. ; *su. g.* spratta, to undo, untie, relax.

SPRIKKLE, to flounce, to flounder about, S. ; *goth.* sprikkla ; *s.* sprakla, membra concutere, id.

- SPRING, to burst, to break, S. ; *da.* spreng, to burst, to crack.
- SPRINGER, trouts, from their leaping, S.
- SPRITT, to leap, to run off suddenly and quickly, S.
- SPROAN, dung, S.
- SPRONE, to eject liquid excrement ; applied to birds, S. ; allied to *da.* spreng ; *s.* spreng, to sprinkle.
- SPRONINS, the excrement of birds, S.
- SPUNDER, to gallop, O. and S.
- SPUNDG, to run quickly, S.
- SPUNGIT, mottled, as "a spungit cow," S. ; *goth.* spang ; *isl.* spaung ; *s.* spång, a spangle ; *du.* spangled.
- SPURD, the lobe of a fish's tail, S.
- SPURE-CLOUT, a piece of cloth laid on the inner sole of a rivlin, S.
- SPÛRE-UP, to be found or discovered after searching, S. ; *da.* spore, to trace, to find out ; *sco.* spure, to ask, to inquire.
- SPÛRINS, tidings, tracings of anything sought after, S. ; *goth.* spurn, a report, a rumour ; *da.* spor, a trace, sporen, a tracing.
- SPURRIE-HOW ; to run like a "spurrie-how"—to run as fast as a hawk flies, S. ; *da.* spurre, a sparrow, and hög, a hawk.
- STAA, a feeling of disgust or aversion, S. ; perhaps *da.* staae, to stand, to leave off.
- STAAD, surfeited, S.
- STAAND-WI', to be averse to anything, chiefly food, S.
- STAB, a stool, a small bench, S. ; *da.* stabbe ; *s.* and *su. g.* stabbe, a block, a log.
- STABLIN, half-grown, stout for one's age, S. *See* Stab.
- STABLIN-COD, a thick fat cod-fish, S.
- STACK, an insulated rock of a columnar shape, S. ; *su. g.* stack ; *da.* stak, a stack.
- STAEN-LOPPEN, bruised, crushed as if jammed under a stone, S.

STAMMAREEN, the helmsman's seat in a boat, S.

STANDIN-BANDS, the tethers by which cows are bound to the vaigle, S.

STANE-BITER, the cat-fish (*Anarchicas lupus*), S. ; *no.* steinbider ; *da.* steenbider ; *isl.* steinbitr, id.

STANE-PECKER, the stone-chatter, S. ; *s.* stens-quelk ; *ger.* steinsch-waksr, the wheatear.

STANE-CHACK, the stone-chatter, O. and S.

STANERAW, rock liverwort, O.

STANK ; " to stank land"—To drain land by means of open ditches, S.

STANK OF A BYRE, a ditch in rear of the cattle in which the excrement, etc., is caught and retained, S. ; *su. g.* staang ; *armoric.* stanc, id.

STAP, a dish composed of the liver and the soft parts of the head of a fish, S.

STAP, to hash, to mix together ; " in stap" is in a crushed state ; *isl.* stappa, to hash, S. ; *su. g.* stappa, to chop.

STAR, a speck upon the eye, a cataract, S. ; *da.* stær, id.

STEED, STEETHE, to found, to lay a foundation, S.

STEEPLE ; " A steeple of fish"—the fish, when partially dried, are built into small square heaps upon the beaches, and these heaps are termed " steeples," S.

STEER-PIN, a pin in the stilt of the old Orkney plough, O.

STEETHE, STEED, the bottom, the foundation, S. ; *isl.* stytta ; *su. g.* stod, fulcrum, pedamen.

STEETHE-STANE, a stone attached to the buoy-rope, and which serves as an anchor to the haaf-lines, S.

STEEVE, stout, strong, sinewy, S.

STEGGIE, a sprain, or sharp pain in the back, S.

STEINRAW. *See* Staneraw.

STENGLE, to enclose, to close in, S.

STENGY, STAING, the mast of a boat, S. ; *isl.* stang ; *s.* stang ; *da.* stang ; *su. g.* stang, a pole, a long stick.

STENSH, to stop, to desist, to stay, S.

STER, the green pasture attached to a dwelling ; a termination of many names of places, O. and S. *See* Seater.

STEVEN, the stern of a boat, S.

STEYAG, an enclosure for geese, S.

STICKIN-PIECE, that part of the neck of an animal in which a butcher plunges his knife, S.

STIGGY, a style, a passage over a wall, S. ; *s.* stega ; *da.* stige ; *goth.* stigi ; *ger.* steg, a stair, a flight of steps.

STILL OF THE TIDE, the interval between the ebb and flow, S.

STIMMA, strength, power, ability, stamina, S.

STING, the mast of a vessel, S. ; *o. no.* staung, a pole. *See* Stengy.

STINKLE, a bird, the stone-chat (*Mortacilla rubicola*), S. ; *da.* stern-kield, id.

STIRLIN, a starling ; a bird, S.

STIRN, to congeal with cold, S. *See* Sturken.

STIVVEN, to congeal, to coagulate, to stiffen, S. ; *du.* stiven.

STOBBIE, a person whom one can depend upon, who will stand by one, S.

STOCK-DUCK, the mallard, O. and S. ; *no.* stok-and, id.

STOCK-OWL, the eagle-owl, O.

STOCK-STOVE, the wood for a roof and partition of a small house, brought from Norway in former times ready made, S.

STOCK-WHAAP, the large curlew (*Scolopax arquata*), S.

STOIND, a long time ; "To stay a stoind"—to stay a long time (ironically ?), S.

STOIT. *See* Stuit.

STOLM ; "To gather a stolm" is said of animals when they are with young, S.

STOO, to cut the mane or tail of a horse, sometimes also the ears, S. ; *su. g.* stufwa, to cut short.

STOOD, a mark ; half the ear cut off across, S.

STOOINS, the tops of young cabbage-leaves cut off and used as greens, S. ; *su. g.* stufwa, to cut short.

STOOK, a shoulder-strap, S.

STOOR, a stiff breeze, a strong gale, S. ; *da.* stor, great ; *goth.* stor vedr ; *su. g.* stur wader, high or strong wind.

STOOR, to stream copiously, as blood from a ruptured artery or vein, S.

STOORADRINK, a mixture of oatmeal and swats stirred together, S. ; *goth.* stora ; *su. g.* stōra ; *teut.* stœren, to stir, to agitate.

STOOS, green points of land, S.

STOREY-WORM, a slug, S.

STOUR, tall, large, great, stout, S. ; *isl. s.* and *da.* stor, id.

STOURNESS, largeness, bigness, S.

STOURREEN, a warm drink. *See* Stooradrink.

STOW, hush ! silence ! S. Perhaps from *su. g.* sto ; *isl.* staa, to stand. Qu. stop, cease.

STRAE-DRAWN, a mark, a thin slice cut from the top to the bottom of an animal's ear, S.

STRAFF, a strait, a difficulty, S. ; the *isl. da.* and *s.* straf, means *pœna castigatio*, but it is probably cognate.

STRAIK, a longitudinal mark, a streak the breadth of a boat's board, S. ; *goth.* strik ; *s.* strek ; *da.* streg ; *belg.* streek ; *lat.* striga, a line, a row, a streak.

STRAITIE, the shank of the leg ; also the hough, S.

STRIFFEN, starch, S. ; perhaps *sco.* stiffen ; *eng.* stiffening.

STRIKIN-TECK, cutting heather with a short scythe, S.

STRING-OF-TIDE, a rapid tideway, S. ; *goth.* streingr, a cataract.

STRINKLIN, a small quantity, S.

STRO, straw ; thus pronounced in some parts of Shetland, especially Dunrossness, S. ; *da.* straa, id. ; *ger.* stroh, id.

STRODIE, a narrow gown or garment, S.

STRODIE. *See* Strothie.

STRONG-WATERS, the strongest spirit ; spirits of wine, S.

STROINT, a narrow garment.

STRONGE, rank, harsh to the taste ; hence *eng.* strong, applied to smell or taste, S. ; *goth.* strang, straung ; *da.* stræng, asper, harsh.

STROTHIE or STRODIE, an avenue betwixt two parallel dykes or walls, S. ; *s.* strät ; *da.* strade ; *goth.* stræte ; *belg.* straat ; *ital.* and *span.* strada ; *irish,* straid ; *arm.* street, a street, a paved way.

STROUD ; “ Stroud o’ claes”—a suit of clothes, S. ; *isl.* strutr ; *da. pro.* strud, cucullus.

STROUDS, shrouds of a boat, S.

STROUPIE, a tea-pot, S. ; *isl.* strup ; *su. g.* strupe, guttur ; *da.* strube, a gullet.

STRUBBA, milk that has coagulated, and has then been whipt till it becomes of the consistence of cream ; *goth.* storra-upp, to stir up.

STRUCKEN, stricken, struck, S.

STRUD, to run rapidly, to pull with strength, as a large fish does when hooked ; to tug, S. ; *da.* stræde, stride, to struggle, to strive against ; *da.* strid, a struggle.

STRUD (to), to pull hard in rowing, S.

STRUDDIN-ON, pulling very hard against anything that offers resistance, S.

STRUNT, the contents of a close-stool, S. ; *s.* strunt ; *da.* strunt, trash, filth.

STUCKIE, a thick codlin, S.

STUDDIE, to support, to steady, to guard against falling ; *goth.* stydia, stoda, to support, to steady, to guard against falling.

STUF, stiff, S.

STUFFEN, a vulgar term for starch, S.

STUIND, STOIND, a while, a time ; “ To stay a stuind”—to stop a while, S. ; *goth. su. g. da.* stund ; *mod. ger.* stunde, time, an hour, a while.

STUIT or STOIT, a fit of ill-temper or sulks, S.

STULE, past tense of the verb to steal, S.

STUMPIE, a bottle, S.

STUMPSSED, STUMST, taken aback, stupified with astonishment,
S.; *su. g.* stumm; *da.* stum; *belg.* stum, stom, id.

STUND, a sudden, sharp pain, S.

STUNK, a groan, a pant, S.

STUNK, to make a panting sound as when out of breath, S.;
goth. and *su. g.* stanka; *s.* stancka, to pant; *da.* stónne,
id.

STURE, a penny, S.; *da.* styver, *belg.* stuiver, *hamb.* stuyver,
holl. styver, id.

STURE O' THE DOIT; "He wants a sture o' the doit"—applied
to the contents of the head as well as the pocket, S.

STURKEN, congealed, coagulated, S.; *da.* stórknet, congealed.

STURKEN, to stiffen, to coagulate, as butter does after having
been melted, S.; *da.* stórkne, to congeal.

SÛ, she, S.

SUCCALEGS, stockings without feet, S.; *isl.* sock-r, soccus,
caliga, and legg-r; *su. g.* laeg, tibia, crus.

SUCK, a wet state of the ground that one may sink in, S.; *old*
nor. sockva, to sink.

SUCK, loose straw rubbish, O.

SUCKEN, the territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, S.;
su. g. sokn, jurisdictio.

SUCKY, untidy, O.

SÛD, SOOD, the south, south, S.; *da.* sud; *su. g.* sud, id.

SUDGE, subject to; probably a corruption of the *fr.* "sujet,"
S.

SUKKEN, sunk, S.

SUKKRABURD, a term of endearment—"Sweet child," S.; *da.*
sukker, sugar, and byrd, offspring, progeny.

SÛL, heat, the influence of the sun, S.; *goth.* and *su. g.* sol,
sool; *da.* soel; *lat.* sol. These all signify both the sun
and heat of the sun.

SÛL (pronounced sool), the brigda or basking shark (*Squalus maximus*), S.

SÛLP (long ū, as soolp), a wet state of ground, a marsh, S.

SÛLP, to bring cut grass from a swampy meadow, S.

SUMMER-CLOCKS, the sunbeams dancing in the atmosphere during a fine summer day, S.

SUNGIE, a hermaphrodite, S.

SUNIE, a term of reproach, S.

SUN-SITTIN, eggs injured by the heat of the sun, S.

SUSSLIN, a small Danish coin once current in Shetland, S.

SUTSHKIN, a near relative, all the brothers and sisters of a family, S.; *da.* sóðskende; *goth.* syskin; *s.* syskon, id.

SÛTTIE-RONAMUS, a dirty, sooty-looking woman, S.

SWAADGE, to settle down, to subside, S.; *su. g.* swaga; *sw.* swiga, to depress, to weigh down.

SWAAGIN, fluttering as a bird's wing, wavering, S.; perhaps *da.* svaining, swinging.

SWAAR, too high, top-heavy, heavy, S.; *da.* svær, heavy, ponderous; *svarked*, heaviness.

SWAAR; "The swaar o' the dim"—the middle of the night, S.; *da.* svart; *su. g.* swart, dark, black.

SWABIE, the great black and white gull (*Larus marinus*), S.; a contraction of swartback.

SWAGERS, men married to sisters, S.; *a. s.* sweger; *su. g.* swoger, socer.

SWAM, a swoon or faint, S.; *da.* svag, weak, feeble.

SWAMBLE, a disagreement, a wordy quarrel, S.

SWANKLE, a term used to express the sound emitted from a vessel when the liquid which it contains is shaken; also the sound produced by the agitation of fluids in an animal's bowels, S.; *su. g.* swange; *da.* svang-en, the small guts; *su. g.* gala; *da.* gale, to crow. Qu. a crowing of the guts.

SWARFISH, the spotted blenny (*Blennius gunellus* ?); *da.* svart-fisk, id.

SWARRA, thick soft worsted for underclothing, S.

SWARRA, a knitted woollen under-jacket, S.

SWARRACK, SWARRIG ; "A great swarrack"—a large quantity of any liquid, S. ; *su. g.* swær, gravis.

SWARTATEE, black time, an ill-hour ; also expressing contempt or surprise, S. ; *su. g.* and *isl.* swart, black, and tid, time.

SWARTBACK. *See* Swabie ; *no.* swartbag, id.

SWARTER, black, S.

SWASH, a dash of water, S.

SWASH, to dash water out of a vessel, S.

SWATS, the thin part of sowens, or flummery, S.

SWATTLE. *See* Swittle.

SWAY, an iron bar from which the cooking utensils are suspended over the fire, and which works upon pivots, S.

SWEE (to), to singe, to scorch, S. ; *da.* svide ; *goth.* svida ; *su. g.* sweda.

SWEE (to), to smart with pain, S. ; *da.* svie ; *sw.* swida, to smart, id.

SWEED ; "A sweed head"—a sheep's head singed, S.

SWEEG, to settle to leeward, to drift slowly, to lose ground, to swerve, S. ; *su. g.* swiga ; *da.* svigte, to give ground, to recede.

SWEEGIN, any liquid oozing out between the staves of a cask or tub, S. ; perhaps from *goth.* and *su. g.* siga, to subside, to settle down.

SWEIN, singeing, smarting with pain, S.

SWELCHIE, a whirlpool, O. ; *isl.* swelg-r ; *da.* swælg, vorago, gorges.

SWELT, to swallow, to suck in greedily, as a hungry fish does a bait, S. ; *isl.* swælt-a, esurire.

SWELTIN-COD, a very poor cod-fish, S. ; perhaps from *a. s.* swealt-an, swelt-an, mori.

SWERT, to suck in and swallow greedily, as a hungry fish does

a bait, S. ; *da.* suert, the sucker of a pump, from *da.* sue, to suck.

SWEYN, a proper name, S.

SWEYNT, a quick active movement, S.

SWIFT ; "Swift the sail"—to reef, to reduce a sail, S. ; *da.* svófte, id.

SWILL (to), to rinse in water, S.

SWILL, the swivel of a tether, S. ; *isl.* sweif, volva ; *su. g.* soelia, a ring into which a thong is put.

SWINE-FISH, the wolf-fish, O.

SWINE'S-MURRICKS, the tuberous roots of the oat-grass (*Bromus arvensis*). *Vide* Okrabung, S. *See* Murrick.

SWINT, to squint, S.

SWIRD-DANCE, a dramatic martial dance performed by seven men in armour, representing the seven champions of Europe, S.

SWISK, a whisk, a small broom, S. ; *da.* visk, a whisk, a wisp, a brush.

SWITTLE, thin liquid, such as weak soup or liquor, S.

SWIVVLE OF WIND, a strong blast of wind whirling round the gable of a house, corner of a dyke, etc., S.

SWIZ, to whiz, to buzz, S.

SWORDICK, the spotted blenny (*Gobius niger*), O. ; *da.* sort, black.

SWY, a swing ; same as *sco.* sway, S.

SWY, to swing, S.

SWIZ, a whizzing noise, S.

SYER, a machine for straining or filtering, S. ; *eng.* sieve.

SYP, to sip or drain up, S. ; *du.* zuypen.

TA, TI, to ; "Ta gang ti da haf"—to go to sea ; *goth.* ta, ty. In all the Scandinavian dialects, till, to, towards.

TAA, a thread, S. ; *isl.* tae, filum.

TAA, a tough fibre or filament, a fibrous root, S. ; *su. g.* tag ; *isl.* taug, a fibre, a fibrous root.

TAAIE, fibrous, full of fibres, S. ; *da.* taved, stringy.

TAAND, a brand of fire, a burning peat, S. ; *su. g.* tända ; *da.* tænde, to kindle, to set on fire.

TAATIE-HOCK, a hole dug in the field, in which potatoes are covered to preserve them from frost, S.

TAATIE-KRO, a boarded corner in a house for preserving potatoes from frost, S.

TAATIT, made of "taats;" also matted, as "taatit hair," matted locks, S. ; *da.* tætte, to make close or compact.

TAATS, thick worsted yarn for making rugs, S. ; *goth.* thattr, thatt, coarse woollen thread, from tæta, a lock of wool.

TAAVE, to caulk, to close a rent with oakum or other filaments, S. ; *da.* tave, a filament.

TAAVIN, carefully packing cloth or paper into the crevices of a door or window in order to exclude wind or wet, caulking, S.

TACKIN, a state of excitement, S.

TACKNE, an old ridiculous person, S.

TAET, a nap or small soft lump, such as wool, S. ; *isl.* tæta, lanugo.

TAGG, a troublesome labour, S.

TAING, a flat tongue of land projecting into the sea, S. ; *goth.* taung ; *su. g.* tang ; *belg.* tang ; *a. s.* tang, a point or anything that tapers to a point—*i.e.* tongue-shaped.

TAIRENSIE, a fury, a violent behaviour, S.

TAK, a haul or catch of fish ; *goth.* takia, a capture or catch ; *goth.* taka ; *su. g.* taga ; *da.* tage, to take, to catch.

TAK-ABOUT-HIM (to), to make an end of and kill him, S.

TAKIN UP FISH, preparing fish for curing or for cooking, S.

TAMTARRIE, the state of being detained under frivolous pretences, S.

TANG, the name given to the larger fuci in general, O. and S. ; *isl.* thang ; *su. g.* tang ; *da.* tang, id.

TANG-BOW, round hollow growths on tang, S.

TANG-FISH, a name given to the seal (*Phoca vitulina*), S. ; from *su. g.* etc. tang. *See* Taing. This species frequents these projecting points at ebb-tide, and there basks in the sun.

TANGIE, a sea-spirit which frequents the shores, supposed at times to assume the appearance of a horse, at other times that of an old man, O. and S.

TANGLE. *See* Tang.

TANG-SPARROW, rock or shore pipit, O. and S.

TANG-WHAAP, the whimbrel, O. and S. *See* Taing. This wary bird selects the jutting taing in order the more readily to descry danger.

TANT, to sicken from eating disagreeable food, S. ; perhaps a corruption of *sco. fant*, to faint, to swoon.

TANYIE-MAW, a small species of the sea-gull ; perhaps tangie-maw, from its frequenting the sea-shore.

TARRICROOKE, a pitchfork having the prongs at right angles with the shaft, used for gathering and spreading seaweed as manure, S. ; *s.* tar ; *da.* tarre, seaweed, etc. ; *isl.* and *s.* krok ; *da.* krog, a crook, anything bent.

TARROW ; to take the "dorts," to be perverse and peevish, S. *See* Tirran.

TART-AND-PURRIE, porridge made with the water in which cabbage has been boiled, S.

TEAK, an otter, S. ; *isl. su. g.* tik, canicula.

TECK. *See* Theck.

TED, a brat, applied contemptuously to a child, S. ; *goth.* tata, a little child, a puppet.

TEDDER-HERIN, a tether made of hair, S. ; *su. g.* tiudr, tiuder ; *isl.* tiodr ; *da.* tojr, a rope for fastening an animal.

TEE, the thigh, S.

TEELIE, encouraging, affording an inducement, S. ; *goth.* tccla ; *su. g.* tcelja, to entice, to allure.

TEETICK, the titlark (*Alanda pratensis*, Linn.) S. ; *isl.* tyta,

small, tiny, applied particularly to birds ; *isl.* *thuætta*, to chatter.

TEEVEERIE, theft, S.

TEEWHOAP, the lapwing, so named from its cry, O.

TEMBA ; to be upon "temba"—to be upon the alert, S. ; perhaps from *da.* *tempo*, movement, time.

TENOR, the cross bar between the legs of a chair, S.

TERREM, a long small gut of the sheep, with which the "posh" is strung, used also for bands to a spinning-wheel, S. ; *isl.* *thærmr*, id.

TERRIE, a kind of loft or shelf in the roof of a house, S.

TEUGS, the thighs of a pair of breeches, S.

TEWEL, a tool of any kind, S.

THECK, heather brought to the farm-yard as litter for cattle ; in former times, the long coarse grass growing amongst the heather was used as thatch for houses, S. ; *goth.* *thak* ; *su.* *g. tak*, *tækia* ; *s.* *taäk* ; *da.* *tække*, thatch, a covering.

THIGHT, close so as not to admit water, tight, O.

THING, a meeting, a convention, S. ; *isl.* *thing* ; *su.* *g. ting*, id.

THISTLE-COCK, common bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*), O.

THRAWS-SPANG, a rod of iron forming part of the old Orkney plough, O. and S.

THUNDER-BOLT, a *steinbart* or ancient stone-axe of green porphyry. (Supposed by the vulgar to come from the sky in thunder-storms.) The name, perhaps, has primarily a reference to the destructive effects of the weapon, S.

TIBRIC, a name given to the young of the coal-fish in Orkney, O,

TICKSIE, a quarrel, a dispute, S. ; *belg.* *tik*, a pat, a slight blow.

TIDDER, the other, S.

TIEL, to sail fast, S.

TIEPER, to taper to a point, S.

TIEPERIT, tapered, S.

TIFT, to beat like a pulse, S.

TIFTIN, beating like a pulse, S.

TIG, to beg, to importune, S. ; *sco.* thig ; *su. g.* tigga ; *da.* tigge, id.

TIGG, to entice, to entreat, to tease, S. ; *goth.* tegia, to entice, to allure.

TIGGAR, a beggar, a mendicant, S. ; *sco.* thiggarr ; *su. g.* tiggare ; *da.* tigger, id.

TIG-TAG, in suspense, S.

TILFER, the loose flooring of a boat, S. ; *goth.* thil ; s. tilja, a covering of boards, a floor, a deck ; *su. goth.* far ; s. farja, a boat.

TILLIE, anything which moves very slowly and steadily is said to move "like the sun upon a tillie," S.

TILT ; "To be on the tilt" is to be in a high-minded state, S.

TIN, to pick the bones out of the boiled heads of fish, and collect the fleshy parts, S. ; *goth.* tina, to collect, to gather together.

TIN, thin, not thick, S. ; *goth.* thyn ; *a. s.* thinne, id.

TINDA, fleecy wet snow, S.

TING, an affix to the names of many districts in Shetland.
See Taing.

TING, thing, S.

TING, a tongue of land jutting into the sea, S. *See* Taing.

TIORDIN, thunder, S. ; *da.* torden ; s. thordon, id.

TIP, an overdressed person, as "Yon's a tip," S.

TIPP, a dram of ardent spirits, S.

TIPP, a nick, S.

TIPP, to kick, as when playing at football, S.

TIRL, the trundle of a mill, S. ; *goth.* thyrla ; *su. g.* trilla ; *da.* trilde, to trundle, to whirl around.

TIRLAN-SPREET, a cross-grained ill-natured person r child, S. ; *old nor.* tirrin, austerus.

TIRLAN, cross, ill-natured, enraged, S. ; *da.* tirre ; *a. s.* tyran, to exasperate, irritate.

- TIRRACKE, the tarrock (*Larus tridactylus*, Linn.), S.
- TIRSE, a sudden pull or jerk, S.
- TIRSE, to tug, to pull with a jerk, S. ; *a. s.* tæran ; *s.* targa, to tear.
- TIRSE, a tug, a sudden and violent pull, S.
- TITING, the tit-lark (*Alauda pratensis*), O.
- TITSAM, short-tempered, easily offended, tetchy, S.
- TITTER, to shiver, to tremble, S. ; *goth.* titra ; *s.* tutra ; *da.* tittre, to shake, to tremble.
- TITTERIN, trembling from the effects of cold, S.
- TIVLACH, a thick cake of coarse meal, S.
- TIVLACH, the tail of an animal, S.
- TIZE, to entice, S.
- TOAM, TOME, that part of fishing-gear which depends from the bow, and to which the hooks are fastened, S. ; *isl.* taumr, funis piscatorius.
- TÕB (long o), to chide, to carp at, S.
- TOBE, to be talkative, S. ; *no.* tóve, id.
- TOBIN, prosing, talkative, making silly speeches, S. ; *da.* taabe, a fool, simpleton.
- TOCHT, thought, S.
- TõG (long o), a person whom one values or likes, S.
- TOIG, a small straw basket for holding meal, S.
- TOME, a line for a fishing-rod, including the whole length, S. ; *isl.* taumr, funis piscatorius.
- TOMMIE NODDY, the puffin or sea-parrot, O.
- TOM NODDY. *See* Tommie Noddy.
- TONGABLAA, incessant speaking, S.
- TOOG, a small hillock with a tuft of grass, S. ; a dimin. of *da.* tue, a hillock.
- TOOM, a thumb, S. ; *s.* tum ; *da.* tomme, an inch ; that is, the breadth of a thumb.
- TOONMALL, TOONWALL, a plot of ground always kept in grass,

- in front of a cottar village, S. ; *isl.* tun, pratum domesticum ; and *su. g.* mal ; *da.* maal, a boundary, a limit. ,
- TOONMILLS, the grass-land near houses or farms, S.
- TOOPIE, a knob or standing-up point, S. ; *fr.* toupée, id.
- TOUNIT, the manufacturing of wool, S. ; *isl.* to, lana, and knyt-a, nectere.
- Tow, to thaw, a thaw, S. ; *da.* tóe ; s. tǒ ; *isl.* tha, thaw, a thaw.
- Tow-row, a disturbance, an uproar as of a mob, S.
- TOWS, the halliards of a boat, also fishing-lines, S. ; s. tog ; *isl.* taug, tog ; *da.* toug, tov ; *seo.* tow, a line or rope.
- TOY, a woman's cap, O. and S. ; *da.* hoved-toi, head-dress.
- TRAA, a twisting, S.
- TRAA, twist, obliquity, perversity, S. ; *goth.* thra ; s. trǽ, obstinacy, perversity.
- TRAA, to twist, to wring, to wreath, S.
- TRAAWARD, awkward, contrary, a forward disposition, S.
- TRACTER, a funnel used for conveying liquids into a cask, etc., S. ; *du.* trechter, id. ; *da.* tragt, funnel.
- TRAFF, oakum, the untwisted fibres of a rope, S. ; *da.* drev, id., træfle, a filament.
- TRAG, trash ; *su. g.* træck, sordes, stercus.
- TRAIN, a rope used for drawing, O.
- TRAKED, drawn, infused, S. ; *da.* trekket, drawn.
- TRAKIN THE TAY, drawing or infusing tea, S.
- TRAMSICKS, ragged clothes, S.
- TRANG, a throng, a crowd, S. ; *da.* trængen, id.
- TRANG, busy, thronged.
- TRAVAICK, to trudge or travel along, S. ; perhaps from *da.* travle, to be in a hurry.
- TRAY, stiff, stubborn, O.
- TRAY-SITTEN, lazy, stupified, O.
- TREB, a sort of rampart, a heap of any kind, O. ; *su. g.* trafve, a heap of any kind, wood, etc.

TREE, three, S. ; *da.* tre, id.

TREED, a thread, S. ; *da.* traad ; s. tråd, id.

TREFOLD, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, S.

TREMSKIT, ill-arranged, slovenly, S.

TRID, third, S. ; *da.* tredie, id.

TRIFT, work of any kind, but particularly knitting, S. ; *isl.* thrifnadr, diligentia ; *goth.* thrif ; s. threfnad.

TRIFTIN, seems to be the same as "thriving" in English ; as "Ill triftin on dat face"—means "May your face (figurative for whole person) not thrive," S.

TRIM, a humour or state of mind, either good or ill, S. ; in *eng.* applied rather to person.

TRIST (to), to squeeze, S. ; *isl.* thrist-ja, thriosta, trudere, premere.

TRISTIN, wringing, twisting, squeezing, S. ; *goth.* thrista, to press.

TRIVVLE, to grope, to feel one's way in darkness, S. ; *no.* trivla ; *isl.* thrifla, id.

TRIVVLING, groping in the dark, S.

TROILYA, a fairy ; a dimin. from troll, S.

TROJAN, an overgrown person, a giant, S.

TROLL. *See* Trows.

TROOKER, an appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, S.

TROOS, a tuck or hem on a gown, S.

TROT, the throat, S. ; s. trut, the gullet.

TROUGH, a long wooden trencher used in common by a family, S.

TROW, a name given to the devil ; hence, "Trow tak you ;" a spectre, a goblin, O. and S.

TROWE. *See* Trow.

TROWIE, sickly, O. and S.

TROWS (HILL), spirits supposed to inhabit the hills or moun-

tainous parts of O. and S. ; *goth.* troll ; *s.* troll ; *da.* trold, a demon, a goblin, a magician, a giant.

TROWS (SEA), certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits, O. and S.

TROW'Z ; contraction of "trow wiz"—or believe us, S.

TROYTLIN, tattlin, gossiping, S.

TROYTTLE, to tattle, to gossip, S.

TRU, to believe or put credit in, S. ; *isl.* trua, id. ; *da.* troe, id.

TRUCK, trash, refuse, S.

TRUCK, to trample, S. ; *da.* trykke, to press down, to crush.

TRUCK, the surface of the best pasture-land peeled off for the purpose of making compost manure, S. ; apparently a corruption of turf-ick.

TRULLASCUD, a witch-like woman, S. Compounded of troll, and *da.* skudt, shot—*i.e.* elf-shot.

TRULLA-WATER, the name given to a lake in Unst whose banks are supposed to be haunted by trows, S. In Scandinavia and Iceland troll and trolla are used as prefixes to the names of places supposed to be haunted by trows.

TRULLIA, sickly ; same as "trowie," S.

TRUMP (to), to fling as a horse, to kick, S. ; *goth.* trumba, to leap up and down, to dance.

TRUMPIE, the skua-gull, O.

TRÛNIE, the snout of a swine, S. ; *da.* tryne ; *goth.* and *su. g.* tryne ; *isl.* tryni, id.

TRÛSH, thrashed ; past part. of "tresh," thrashed, S.

TRÛSHKA, TRUTSKA, a fit of stubbornness or sulks ; also pride, giving oneself airs, S. ; *da.* trutne, to swell, strut, give oneself airs.

TRUSHKIT, stubborn, sulky, S.

TRUSS. To eat in a slovenly manner, so as to break the food into fragments and scatter them, is called "to truss through," S.

TRUSS, refuse, fragments of cooked fish, S. ; *isl.* tros, trash.

TRUTTLE, to mutter, to grumble, to scold in an undertone, S. ; perhaps from *da.* trussl, a menace, a threat, or threatening.

TRYST, trouble, difficulty, laborious work, S. ; *fr.* triste, sad, melancholy.

TUACK, a small hillock, O. ; *da.* tue, a hillock.

TÜD (short u), to speak much, to rave, S. ; *da.* tude, to howl.

TUDSET, to drive an animal into such a position as to prevent its escape, S.

TÜFA, an appendage to anything, S. ; perhaps *fr.* touffe, a tuft.

TUGGL, a kind of forelock or pin for fastening the ends of a band (such as a humlaband) together, to form a loop, S. ; *su. g.* toeg-a, to draw.

TULIE-BUDIE, a basket with different compartments for holding toots, S. See Budie.

TULLIE, a knife fixed in the haft, S. ; *da.* tollekniv, a small dagger.

TUMAIL, piece of arable land next the steading, O. See Toon-mall.

TUMULT, the portion of land connected with a cottar-house, O. ; *da.* tomt, the ground or premises of a house, a yard.

TUNNIR, thunder, S. ; *isl.* dunur ; *s.* dunder, etc. etc., id.

TURBOT-REEKLINS, the flesh of the halibut cut into strips and dried in the peat-smoke, S.

TURDEEVIL, TURDIEL, the winged beetle (*Scarabeus stercorarius*), S. ; *no.* tordivel ; *s.* tordifvel, id.

TURRVEN, peats, S. ; *s.* torfven, id.

TUSHKAR, an instrument of iron with a wooden handle, for cutting peats ; properly "torfskar," S. ; *goth. su. g.* torf ; *da.* torv, etc., turf, peat, and *goth. su. g.* skoera ; *isl.* skera, skora ; *da.* skioere, etc., to cut ; *su. g.* torfskyrd, the cutting of peats.

TUSHKARRUE, a confused struggle, S.

TWA-BEAST-TREE, the swingle-tree of a plough, O. and S.

TWANG, a thong or stripe of hide, a shoe-tie, S.; *old no.*
thvengr, corrigia calceamentorum.

TWART-BAAKS, the transverse rafters that bind together the
framework of a roof, S.; *da.* tverbielke, a cross-beam.

TWARTS, thwarts of a boat, S.; *sw.* twært; *da.* tver, tvert, etc.,
a cross-beam.

TWARTER, cross-grained; applied to wood, S. *See* preceding
word.

TWARTOUR, across, athwart, S. *See* Twarter.

TWASPUR, to gallop, S.; *isl. sw. g.* twa, duo, and sporre, cal-
car.

TWAT, a termination of names of places and of proper names,
S.

TWEETACK, the rock-lark, S.

TWET, a fatiguing turn of work, S.

TWET, TWIET (to), to cut slices from a piece of wood, S.; *no.*
tveite, id.

TWETTIN, the act of cutting pieces from wood, S.

TWININ, stealing, S.

TWIRM, to dwine, to wither, S.

TWIRMED, withered, decayed, S.

TYKE, common otter (*Lutra vulgaris*), S.

TYSTE, the black guillemot, a bird (*Columbus grylle*), O.; *no*
teiste; *isl.* teista, id.

TYSTIE, the sea-turtle (*Columbus grylle*) or black guillemot, S.

UAN, over all, everywhere, S.

UBAADOUS, useless, S.

UDAL, a term applied to land held by uninterrupted succes-
sion, without any original charter and without subjection
to feudal service or the acknowledgment of any superior;

not *feudal*, O. and S. ; *sv. g.* audal ; *da.* odel ; *isl.* odal ; *s.* odal, allodium, prædium hereditarium.

UDALLER. *See* Udalman.

UDALMAN, one who holds property by udal right, O. and S. ;
da. odelsmand, id.

UDELAR. *See* Udalman.

UER, mud, clay, S. ; *old no.* aur, argilla lapidea.

UER-RED, small stones of a reddish colour in muddy soil, S.

UFRONGIE, UFRUNGIE, a grotesque object, a person of forbidding aspect, S. ; *goth.* ufrynn ; *s.* ofrynd, from *u.* and *o.* not, and frynn, of a mild and sprightly countenance ; *da.* fro, good-humoured, cheerful.

UGG, to take a slight repast, S.

UGGIN, a lunch, a light repast, S.

UGGLE, to soil, to besmear with filth, S.

UGIOVOUS, having nothing left, destitute, S. ; *goth.* ogicefa, ugiœfa, misfortune.

UIM, mad, furious, O.

ULE ; "A ule o' heat"—the mist which rises from the ground on a warm summer day, S.

ULLYA, black slimy mud, S.

ULÔRE, the unctuous filth that runs from a dunghill, S.

UMBOTH, a term applied to teind or tithe of an alternate description, O. and S. ; *isl.* umbod, tutela, procuratio.

UMBOTH, procuratory, factorship, S.

UNCAN, strange, foreign ; applied to man or beast, S. ; *seo.* unco ; *a. s.* uncuth, alienus.

UNCLISBACKS, gloves that cover only the backs of the hands, without fingers, S.

UNDOOMIS, UNDUMOUS, immense, uncountable, what cannot be reckoned, S. ; *a. s.* un, negative, and dem-an, to judge, to reckon.

UNE, the oppressive closeness that meets one on opening the

door of a room that has been shut up for a long time, S. ;
su. g. ugn, an oven.

UNERAN. *See* Uan.

UNFIERDY, unwieldy, overgrown, O. ; *da. un*, negative, and
feir, fair, blooming.

UNFISKALEE, unlike a practical fisherman. *See* Fiskalee, S.
Da. un, negative, and *fisker*, a fisherman.

UNGADRENGEN, a young man, the youth or young men of a
community, S. ; *da. un*, negative, and *dreng*, a boy—*i.e.*
a young man.

UNHAGLY, unthrifty, untidy, S. ; *da. un*, and *isl. hagr*, utilitas.

UNKALLOWED, uncalved, S. ; *da. un*, and *kalver*, not to calve.

UNKIRSEN, not fit to be used as food for man. *See* Kirsén,
S. Perhaps a corruption of *eng. unchristian*.

UNLINKIN, rising up from a stooping position, S.

UPDORROK, worn out, exhausted, bankrupt, S. ; *isl. upp*, and
throka and *thruga*, *urgere*, *premere*.

UPGANG, a sudden increase of wind and sea ; often applied to
the weather, S. ; *isl. uppgang-r*, incrementum.

UPGASTANG, a species of loom anciently used in Orkney, O.

UPHOUG, ruin, bankruptcy, S. ; *da. ophugge*, to cut down or
fell.

UPLAYER, the person who loads the ponies with peats at the
peat-hill, S.

UPPABRAK, wearying, thinking long, S.

UPPADOGA, everywhere, over all, S.

UPPA-MURA, a term used for a cat washing her head about the
ears with her paws, S.

UPPLEUSE, to disclose, to discover, S.

UPSHLAAG, a thaw, S. ; *da. opslag paa vejret*, a changing of
the weather.

UPTAK of weather, a gale of wind, a storm, S. ; *isl. uptak*,
typhon.

URE, a denomination of land, the one-eighth of a merk, S. ;
isl. auri, id.

UREEN, a ewe, S. ; *isl.* aer, ovis, agna.

UREN, a scythe, S.

UST, to heat sweet milk with a small quantity of butter-milk till the curd separates from the whey, S. ; *da.* ost, cheese.

USTED, the curd of butter-milk heated with sweet milk, S. ;
su. g. yst-a ; *isl.* id., pron. ust-a, coagulare.

USTIN, a preparation of sweet milk, in which the curd is separated from the whey without the use of rennet, S.

UTERAL, frem'd, foreign, strange, S.

UVART (long u), unfrequented, S. ; *da.* uvant, unaccustomed, unused.

UVEILTER, to welter, to wallow, S. ; *da.* voelte sig, to roll oneself.

VAADLE, a pool at the head of a bay that fills and empties with the flowing and ebbing of the sea, S. ; *da.* vad, a ford ;
vade, to ford, to wade ; *isl.* vad. vadum.

VAALESS, handleless, awkward, S. ; *da.* vaalen, numb, benumbed.

VAAR, to guide or direct ; a sailor's term, to veer, S.

VAAV, to fasten a soft bait on a hook by tying a thread around both, to bind, to tie, S. ; *isl.* vaf, involucrum, involumen.

VAAVL, to strap securely, to secure with ropes tied around and variously implicated, S.

VACKEL, a reef of rocks in the sea, a skerry. A reef on the coast of Dunrossness is called the "Vackels," S.

VADDLE, a shallow pool. *See* Vaadle, S.

VADDLIN, wadding, S.

VADMELL, a species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in Orkney and Shetland, O. and S. ; *da.* vadmél, frieze.

VAGGLE, a place where meat is hung for the purpose of being smoked, S.

VAIDG, a voyage, S.

VAIG, to wander, S.

VAIGER, a wanderer, a rover, S.

VAIGLE, a peg to which cattle are fixed in the stall, S. ; *da.* vagl, columella arrectaria.

VAIPER, to stroll, to saunter, S.

VAIR, having no appetite, O.

VAIR, a bird skerry, S.

VAITY-KABE, an upright piece of wood fitted into the gunwale of a boat, far aft, on the top of which a notch is cut to enable the fishing-line to travel freely, S.

VAMM, a flavour or odour ; similar meaning to "goo," S.

VANDAVIL, a trifle, a thing of little value, S.

VANDT (to), to fit or become the person, S. ; *isl.* vandi, mos.

VANDTIT, ill ; applied to a badly-fitting garment ; also applied to character, as "An ill-vandtit bodie"—a person disposed to be discontented, unsocial, etc., S.

VAREEZ, to notice, to observe, S.

VARLET, a warlock, a wizard, S.

VARNICLE-PIN, the pin that fastens the horns of the clibber together, S. ; *da.* nagle ; *isl.* nagli, a nail, a spike.

VATN, a fresh-water lake, S. ; *isl.* vatn, lacus.

VATS-GAARIN, a halo round the sun, perihelion, supposed to indicate bad weather, especially rain, S. ; *isl.* vatn, aqua.

VATTABAND, VAYTABAND, a string by which a pair of sea-mittens are tied together and suspended round the neck when not in use ; also a band around the wrist to keep the sleeve tight—used only by fishermen, S. ; perhaps from *isl.* vatn, aqua—*i.e.* waterband.

VAUKIE, proud, well pleased with anything, S.

VAVVL, to flutter, to waver, S. ; *da.* vayer, to flutter, to keep colours flying.

VEESICK, a ballad, a song, S. ; *da.* vise, a song, a ballad.

VEGWAL, a stake in the wall of a cowhouse to which a cow is tied, S. *See* Vaigle.

VENDER, to wander, S. ; *da.* vandre, id.

VENDERIN, wandering, S. ; *da.* vandring, id.

VENGA, a name for a cat, S. This word may be figuratively derived from the *su. g.* wenga, plorare, to wail or whine, and applied to cats from their wailing cry.

VERG, to soil, to defile, S.

VERGIT, striped with dirt, S.

VERTIES, to warn ; abbreviation of "advertise," S.

VESTREEN, the west, S. ; *da.* vesten, id.

VIAND, disposition, temper, S.

VIDIMENT, insignificant, the least particle. *Ex.* "I hae no a vidiment," O.

VIEVERS, provisions, food, S. ; *fr.* vivres, id.

VIEVLIE, distinctly, life-like, S. ; *fr.* vif.

VIFDA. *See* Vivda.

VILANSIE, violence, S.

VILIPEND, to abuse by opprobrious or railing language, O.

VILLYAROO (accent on last syllable), foolish talk, chatter, S.

VIMMER, to quiver, to tremble, S. ; *no.* vimra, id.

VIMMERIN, trembling, S.

VINSTER. *See* Winster.

VIPPICK, a small fishing-rod, S. ; perhaps from *eng.* whip.

VIRE, a great beauty, O.

VIRPA, a thin kind of sowens, S.

VISK, a twist, a perverse disposition, S.

VISTA, a short journey, O.

VITCH, to visit, S. ; *isl.* vitia, visitare.

VITCHIN, visiting, S.; *isl.* vitian, visitatio.

VIVDA, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, O. and S.;
da. vift-e, to fan, to winnow, as being dried by the action
 of the wind.

VIXTER, to grow stout and fleshy, as "There's a vixter upo'
 thee," S.; *isl.* vöxtr, incrementum, augmentum.

VOALER, a cat, S.; *isl.* vol-a, querulor, perhaps from its cry.

VOALERS-CRAMMACKS. *See* Cats-crammacks, S.

VOAMD, meat injured by being too long kept, S.; perhaps *isl.*
 voma, nausea, vomitus, as causing nausea.

VOAR (Vör, long o), the spring, the seed-time, S.; *isl.* var;
no. da. s. vaar; *lat.* ver, id.

VODD, empty, unoccupied, void, S.

VOGA; "In voga"—in atoms, in a crushed state, S.

VOLE-MOUSE, the short-tailed field-mouse, O. and S.; *su. g.*
 wall, solum herbidum; *isl.* voell-r, campus, pratum.

VORD, a high hill. *See* Wart, S.

VUXEN, well-grown, S.; *da.* voxen; *s.* vuxen, id.

VUXEN, ill, ill-grown, unshapely, S.; *da.* ilde-voxen, id.

VUXTER, applied to the position one assumes in sitting or
 standing, S.

VYAEDICK, a stream of filth, S.

VYLD, dirty, filthy, vile, S.

VYLDNESS, dirt, filth, S.

VYND, shape, manner, S.; *isl.* vandi, mos.

VYNDABLE, an article, a thing, a small morsel, S.

WAAF, a signal, O.; *s.* weft-a, vacillare, to flutter (as a flag).

WAAF, transient effluvia or odour, S.; allied to *eng.* waft, to
 float.

WAA-GENG, a flavour, S.

WAAH, anything that occasions surprise or admiration, O. and
 S.; *isl.* va, anything unexpected.

WAAR, conscious of, privy to ; “To be waar o’”—to see, to have a view of, S. ; *eng.* aware ; *da.* var, waar, id.

WADE, that part of the boat aft into which the fish are drawn, S.

WAIDEN, soft, supple, S.

WAIRIN, a stripe or edging, as along a boat’s gunwale, S.

WALE, gunwale, S.

WALLAWAE, the devil, S. ; *mæso-goth.* walawa, interjectio dolentis et abominantis.

WALLAWALLA, hush ! silence ! O. and S.

WAN, prospect, hope, liking for anything, S. ; *isl.* von, spes.

WANLESS, hopeless, destitute, S. ; *isl.* vonlaus, exspes.

WANLIE, agreeable, comfortable (applied to places), S. ; *isl.* vonlegr, sperandus.

WARBACK, an insect that breeds in the skin of cattle (*Oestrus bovis*), S.

WARBECKS, larvæ of an insect deposited in the skins of cattle, S.

WARD. *See* Wart.

WARDED ; “It’s weel warded to thee”—it is thoroughly deserved by you, S.

WARE, drift-weed used as manure, S.

WARD, manured with seaweed, O.

WARN ; “I warn”—synonymous with the American “I guess,” S.

WARP, a stroke in pulling with an oar, S.

WARRY, of or belonging to seaware, S.

WART, a tumulus or mound thrown up on high ground for the purpose of conveying intelligence by signals, O. and S. ; *isl.* varda ; *s.* vārd ; *da.* varde ; *g.* warte, id.

WASSIE, a horse-collar, O. ; *su. g.* wase, a bundle of twigs.

WASTER, the west part of the country, S.

WATER, the name given to disease in sheep, S.

WATER-DROGER, a term applied to the last pig of a sow's litter, which is generally the smallest, S.

WATER-TRAA, the heartburn. *See* Herskat, S.

WATER-WEAK, a frail delicate person, S.

WATER-WEIKIT, frail, delicate, S.

WATTER, water ; " A watter"—a wave, S.

WATTLE, a tax paid in Shetland, said to have been introduced in return for the distribution of holy water, S.

WEASSES, a species of breeching for the necks of work horses, O. and S. ; *su. g.* wase, a bundle of twigs.

WED, to leap out of the water as trouts do in catching winged insects, S.

WED ; " To sit in the wed"—to sit by the man who is hauling fishing-lines, and to assist him in taking the fish off the hooks, S.

WEEG, the kittiwake (*Larus tridactylus*), S. ; *s.* kuaka, *garritus avium*.

WEEL-AT-HIMSEL, applied to a person or animal grown stout, S.

WEFF, having a musty smell, S.

WEIGH, a weigh of fish, one hundredweight, S.

WEIGHT, a weight of lines for fishing, S.

WENKL, to wriggle, S.

WENT, a moment, an instant, S. ; *da. vente*, a waiting, an expectation.

WERY, cross, vexation ; " That's the wery o' it," O. and S.

WEZ, us ; in some places we, O. and S.

WHAAL (SKATE), a species of cuttle-fish of enormous size, S.

WHAALS, long undulating unbroken waves, sometimes seen upon the ocean during a fine summer day, so called from their supposed resemblance to a whale, S.

WHAARL, a round piece of wood or stone, with a hole through the centre, for putting on the end of a spindle.

WHAAR-SAY, an expression meaning "as if one would say," S.

WHAARTÛ, why, wherefore, for what purpose, S.

WHAM, a crook, a bend, S.

WHASAY, an unfounded report not worth heeding, S.

WHASSL-WHIEZL, to wheeze in breathing, S.

WHEELICREUSE, a churchyard, O. ; *isl.* hvila, lectus, cubile,
and kró-a, to enclose.

WHEEN, queen, O. and S.

WHEERNEY, a very gentle breeze, O.

WHENYA, a mill, S.

WHETT, to quit, to leave, S.

WHEYLKIN, lively coy motions, S.

WHIDDER, a gust of wind, S. ; *isl.* hvida, cita commotio
aëris.

WHIDDER, whether.

WHIDDY, unstable, unsteady, applied to the mind, O. and S.
See Whidder.

WHIGGA, couch-grass (*Triticum repens*), S.

WHILK, to suck anything quickly into the mouth, to gulp up,
S.

WHILLY, a small skiff, S.

WHINGICK, a snuff-box, S.

WHINGERED, silenced (g soft), S.

WHINKIN, walking or acting with a wanton or saucy air, S.

WHIPPACK, a small fishing-rod, S. ; *da.* vippe, a whip.

WHIR, to harden, as bread too much fired, S.

WHIRLOCK, anything twisted into a knot, S.

WHIRM. *See* Quirm.

WHIRMD AWAY, spirited away, S.

WHISKIN, palpitation of the heart, S.

WHISS (to), to eat everything set before one, to pick from the
bones, S.

WHITE-MAA, the herring gull (*Larus canus*), S.

WHITTLE, a small smooth stone used by mowers to keep a sharp edge on the scythe, a name given to the harvest-hook in Scotland, S.

WHIZZIN, inquiring, cross-questioning, S.

WICK, an open unsheltered bay, S.; *isl.* vig, id.; *da.* vig, a creek, a cove.

WIDDERWISE, contrariwise, against the sun, S.

WIDDLE, to walk slowly about, S.

WIDE-GAB, the fishing frog, S.

WILDGRIM, a plain at the foot of Ronis Hill, probably signifying unclaimed common, S.

WIGG, to move, to shake, to wag, S.; *eng.* wag.

WIGHT, the shrew-mouse, O.; *su. g.* wickt, anything very small.

WILCOCK, the razor-bill—a bird, S.

WILES (the), the gunwales of a boat, S.

WILN, part of the intestines of a sheep, S.

WIMEGIRT, the girth that secures the clibber on the back of a horse, S.

WIND-CUFFER, the name given to the kestrel, O.

WIND-FEED, occasional showers which increase the force of the wind, S.

WINGLE, to bend and twist, S.

WINGLED; "A wingled prin"—a pin that is bent and twisted, S.

WINSTER, VINSTER, a disease in sheep, inflammation of the stomach and bowels, S.; *isl.* vinstur, ventriculus quartus ruminantium abomasum; *no.* vingstr; *s.* venstr, id.

WINTER-FISH, fish caught about the middle of August, split and allowed to remain in the brine until the end of spring, when they are washed and dried for exportation, S.

WIR, our; "Wir nain"—our own, S.; *isl.* vor; *da.* vor, noster.

WIRL, to fret, to whine, S.

WIRLIN, querulous, peevish, S.

WIRN ; a contraction for " wir nain"—our own, S.

WIRN, to become ; as " What's wirned o' it ?" S.

WIRRABLAA, a violent and short exertion, S.

WIRZ, ours, S.

WISP, an ill-natured person, as, " A wisp of a bodie," S. ; *da.*
vespe, a wasp.

WISTER ; " To stand in the wister"—to be exposed to a cold
biting wind, accompanied by rain or sleet, S.

WITCHUCK, the sand-martin ; a bird, O.

WITHERON, a rogue ; " A guild witheron"—a great rogue, O.

WITHERS OF WIND, gusts of wind, S.

WITTER, to guide, to direct, S.

WIZ, was, S.

WOODMAIL, a cloth payment imposed anciently upon the
Shetland peasantry, as part payment of land-rent, some-
times written " vadmell," O. and S.

WRATCH, wretch, S.

WUPPLE, to roll up, to bundle up, S.

WY, way, S.

YAA, yes, S. ; *isl. da. s. ja*, id.

YAAB, to harp pertinaciously on a subject, S.

YAAG (to), to importune incessantly, S.

YAAGIN, keeping the hand-line at the fishing in constant
motion to attract the fish, and entice them to take the
bait, S. ; *isl. jagaz*, exercere assiduo labore.

YAAL, to cry or howl, S. ; *da. hyl*, id.

YACK, a jacket ; Yack or Yackie is also a term for an Esqui-
maux, S. ; *da. Jakke*, id.

YACKLE, a grinder, a double tooth, O. and S. ; *isl. jaxl*, dens
molaris.

YAG, fine dust of flour or meal, S.

YAGGER, a travelling pedlar, a hawker, also a clandestine purchaser of things unfairly disposed of, S.

YAGGER, a pedlar, O. and S.

YAGGING, peddling, trading, S.

YAKEE, a double tooth, whether in man or beast, S. *See* Yackle.

YALDER, the barking of a dog when in pursuit of prey, or when bringing an animal to bay, S.

YALDERING, barking noisily. *See* Yalder.

YALLACRACK, intemperate altercation, excessive noise of voices, S.

YAMMEL, born in the same year, S.

YAMMILS, twins, S.

YARFAST. *See* Yerfast.

YARK, to bite greedily, S.

YARK, a large bite, also a long greedy drink, S.

YARKIN, the space between the forefinger and thumb, S.

YARKING, incessant fault-finding, S.

YARKINS, the side-seams of a shoe, S.; *da.* yarki, exterior margo plantæ.

YARL, the title of earl, S.; *da.* jarl; *isl.* jarl, id., etc. etc.

YARPHA, peat full of fibres and roots, peat combined with clay or sand, a denomination of land, O.

YARROW, to make meal, S.

YARTA, a familiar address, such as Dearly beloved, S.; evidently cognate with *isl.* hiarta, heart; *da.* hierte; *no.* -jarte, id.

YAT, to pour in large quantity, S.

YATLIN, candles made by dipping cotton-wick repeatedly in melted tallow, S.

YATLIN-BLUID. "As red as yatlin-bluid" is an expression meaning anything of a bright red colour. A giant is called "jötun" in the *old no.* Perhaps this may be cognate in a

figurative sense ; it may be from “yatt,” to pour out, to shed. Thus “yatlin bluid” would be “newly-shed blood,” as highly red-coloured as newly-shed blood, S.

YATTER, to carp, S. ; perhaps from *eng.* chatter, or from the *da.* yttre, to utter, to express.

YATTERIN, captious, S.

YATTLE. *See* Yackle ; *isl.* jadl, dens molaris.

YAWS, apparently the disorder termed “syphilis,” O.

YEA, yes ; invariably used in Shetland, S.

YEALD. *See* Yeld.

YELD, in a single state, without a mate ; applied also to birds in S. ; *isl.* gellð, gall ; *da.* gald ; *su. g.* gall, infæcundus, effœtus.

YELLIA-BRIN or HELLIA-BRIN, a brook or burn in Unst, holy water, S. ; *da.* hellig, holy, and *su. g.* brunn ; *isl.* brunnur, a well, a fountain.

YELLOWING-GRASS, a plant from which a yellow dye is extracted, S.

YERFAST, chains, ropes of straw, etc., used for securing corn or hay during a gale of wind, S. ; *da.* gjore-fast, to secure, to make fast.

YETLAND, sometimes written for Shetland or Zetland, although “Shetland” is the proper orthography, S.

YETLIN, a girdle on which cakes are baked, S.

YIELD. *See* Yeld.

YIELD-YOW, a violent pressure of the thumb under the lobe of the ear, S.

YIN, this or that, O.

YINK, to set apart anything to be given to another, S.

YINK, a lover, a sweetheart, S.

YINKED, set aside, S.

YITSA, an interjection—Get on ! S.

YOAG, the great mussel (*Mytilus modiolus*), S.

YOCK, a grip, a hold, S.

YOCK, to grasp or seize hold of, S.

YOKUL, expressive of assent—"Yes, sir," S.

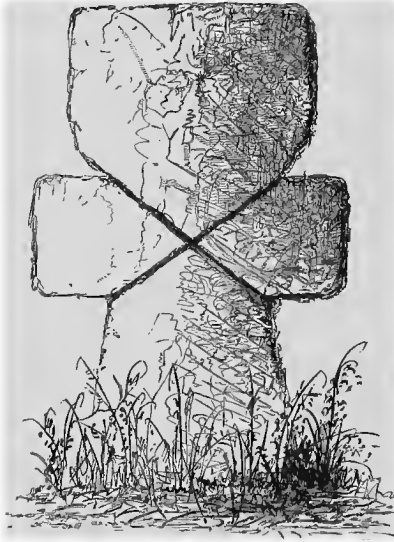
YOOFER, a large clumsy oar not properly shaped or dressed, S.

YOOFIE, a thrashing, a beating, S.

YUGGLE, an owl, S. ; *da.* ugle, id.

YULE-BLINKER, the north star, S. ; *da.* jule, and blinker, a cant word for a star, Christmas-star.

YULE-STECK, a very wide stitch in sewing, S.



NORWICK.

NAMES OF SOME PLACES IN SHETLAND,

WITH

REMARKS ON THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING.



I. SOME OF THE ISLANDS.

HJALTLAND, the old northern name for Shetland, has been supposed by some to be derived from the old Norse Hjalt, a hilt, perhaps from some fanciful resemblance the shape or appearance of the country may have presented to the imagination of the warlike Norsemen. This, however, is a very doubtful and far-fetched derivation. With far greater probability it may have been Hjalti, an old Viking of the ninth century, who gave the islands his name. The transition from Hjaltland to Shetland is easy. Indeed, in several Norse dialects, hj is pronounced almost as sh ("Tvar Aassen Det Norske Folkesprogs Grammatik," Kristiania, 1848). The letter "l" would probably be omitted when the English language began to be introduced, and it is the practice in Shetland still to leave out that letter in many words—*ex.* Skāp for scalp; and as in Orkney the island of Hjalpandsey is modernised to Shapinshay, possibly the Scotch name "Sholto" has been changed from the Norse, Hjalti, as undoubtedly many northern names were not only introduced into Bri-

tain by the Norman-French under William the Conqueror, but were directly brought from Norway, etc., by the lesser conquerors, the Vikings, in their descents and conquests on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Witness, for example, the names of many places in Scotland and the Isles—*ex.* Wick from Vik; Thurso, Thorsa, or the river of Thor; the islands Barrey, Tirey, Colonsay, and many others, all evidently of northern origin.

MAINLAND.—Perhaps anciently Meginland—*i.e.* the chief or principal land, being itself as large as all the other islands together.

YELL.—Called by the peasantry Yall, anciently written Jalla, Jala, and more recently Jele or Jelle. Professor Munch ("Mém. de la Soc. Roy. des Antiq. du Nord, 1850-1860," p. 95) admits that it is not easy to explain the origin of this word. I have, however, come across a derivation in the "Gallic Encyclopædia"—to wit, "Yell, barren. Islandic, Gelld, Gall; Danish, Gald; Su.-Gothic, Gall; used to denote sterility of soil. A field is said to be 'Yell' when nothing will grow upon it." This derivation is, I think, a most likely one, as the greater part of the surface of Yell is composed of peat-moss, and presents to the eye a most sterile appearance.

UNST.—Old forms, Önyst, Önist, and Örnyst, which latter would seem to be Örn-en-nyst, Eagle's Nest, perhaps from the fact that eagles breed in Unst. Professor Munch (of Cit, p. 98) thinks the most probable derivation to be from Örn, eagle, and Vist, abode.

FETLAR.—Said to have been anciently written Foetilör and Fotilara, and, according to Munch, Foetalar, and Fétélaa, and Fotlara. In Norse, Foti means a foot, and Laer the thigh; Leir is clay or mud (argilla). Fótlágr is short-legged. Fötul, or Fetill, a band to bind with, a *fettle*.

Also, in Norse, is a word *Fiötlur*, explained by Hal-dorsson as "*Tricæ, Hilde, Forvikling*" (i. p. 217), entangling or fettering. All this, however, is very doubtful. It has been suggested to me that this island was formerly "*Fedorsoy*"—*i.e.* "*Theodore's Island*."

WHALSAY.—Doubtless from *Hval*, a whale, and *Ey*, island.

This island was probably so called from whales having been captured there.

SKERRIES.—From "*Skaer*" a rock or small isle, and *Ey*, island.

BRESSAY.—Corruption and contraction of *Bardsey*. Isl. *Bard*, bord, margo, extremitas, prominensora. So far the term is significant as to Bressay and to Mousay. But *Bardi* is a giant, and the parts of this high rock are called by the fishermen "*the giant's legs, breast, head,*" etc. It is not unlikely that so striking a resemblance as this head-land bears to the parts of a human being suggested the name *Bardi*, and that the island was thence called *Bardsey*, the Giant's Island. Munch's *Breidey* is inadmissible, as the island is not broad positively or relatively. It is often spelt Brassay.

MOUSA.—Anciently *Mósey*. Its ancient burg is often mentioned in the Sagas as *Móseyjarborg*. Isl. and Dan. *Mos*, moss ; Isl. *Mosar*, mossy places.

BURRA.—That is *Burgey*, so called from a castle, the remains of which are still to be traced. It is commonly called *Burra Isle*, and properly so termed.

Hoy.—From *Ha-ey*, High Isle, which describes its form, being high in proportion to its size.

PAPA, perhaps, was a residence of the Papæ, or Christian anchorites, who came, it is said, from Ireland and the west of Scotland to Orkney and Shetland, and of whom traces were found even in Iceland on its discovery by the North-men. Norse, *Pápar* ; Isl. *Papa*.

VAILA.—Valr. Isl. Völlr, viretum pratum, green grass ; thus the grassy plots in front of houses in Shetland are called the “Toonwalls, or Toonmalls.” *Waes* (walls) is no doubt of the same origin.

VE MunTRAY.—Probably from *Vemundr*, a man's name. It should be written then, as Munch suggests, *Vemundarey*.

VAESKERRIES.—Old Norse *Vas*, molestiæ, jactationes in mari tempestatibus, shipwreck ; or *Va*, periculum damnum. *Va oc vesolld*—“Damnum et miseria” (Verelius). These rocks lie in a very dangerous position for ships and boats, and are much dreaded.

BALTA.—The Belt Island. *Balt* is a narrow passage open at each end, hence the “*Belt*” which leads into the Baltic, and gives its name to that sea. Balta is the island that forms the *Belt* from the south entry to the north, forming Balta Sound.

HUNEY is “Havn-ey,” the island that forms the harbour—the Harbour Island. Isl. *Havn*, a harbour.

HAF-GRUNEY.—“Hav-graeney,” green isle of the ocean, very descriptive of its situation and appearance. It is thus distinguished from the island of *Sund* Grûney.

LINGEY.—Heathery Isle. There are several islands of this name in Shetland. Norse, Ling, heather.

WETHER-HOLM.—Apparently Veder-holm, Ram-island, a small pasture island near Unst.

UYA, UYA SOUND.—Anciently written “Breideyarsund.” In the year 1263 Uya Sound harboured the greatest fleet that ever left the shores of Norway. Munch, in his Danish history of Haco's expedition (in which he has converted a most disastrous defeat into a glorious victory), represents the monarch and his fleet arriving at *Bressa Sound*, and there awaiting a favourable wind. The Norse account, which he follows, has “*Breideyarsund*,” which, he concludes, must have been Bressa Sound. Had he known

there were two Uya Sounds in Shetland, one of them very small, on the west side of the Mainland, he would, no doubt, have seen that *Breideyarsund* meant the *wide* Uya Sound as distinguished from the narrow one. The Norse account says that, having got a favourable wind, Haco's fleet sailed away "*fyri Barafjord*," along Burrafirth—an additional proof that the fleet had rendezvoused in Uya Sound, as Burrafirth is in the north of Unst, not many miles from Uya Sound.

HASKUSSEY.—Perhaps "*Hoskuldsey*." Hoskuld's Island. Hoskuld was a common Scandinavian name.

FULA.—Perhaps from *Fugl*, the island of birds or fowls, sometimes spoken of as *Uttrie*, that is *Ytrie*, or the Outer. This island, being easily seen from Orkney, is very possibly the "*Thule*" which Tacitus in his life of Agricola says was seen by the Roman fleet when subduing Orkney. No other land but some part of Shetland can be seen from the north of the Orkneys. The name itself is also very similar.

FAIR ISLE, as it is commonly spelt, is no doubt more properly *Faer* Isle. *Fár* in Isl. and *Faar* in Danish meaning sheep, this island is well adapted for pasturing that animal. One of its promontories is called *Sheep Craig*—sometimes written "Fairhill." Perhaps the *Faroe* Islands have their name from the same source; their sheep, next to their fishings, forming the principal support of the inhabitants.

EY, A, OE, AY.—An island. From the Anglo-Saxon *ea*, Norse *oe*. Eyot is the diminutive of *ey*, and Ait the contraction of *Eyot*—e.g. Ey in Suffolk, Sheppay, Rona, Faroe, Colonsay. (*Vide* "Words and Places," etc., by Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A. London and Cambridge.)

II. DERIVATIONS of the NAMES of some PLACES in SHETLAND, such as Voes, Hills, Farms, Private Residences, etc. etc.

AER.—Applied to several places having extensive “*Aers*” or smooth beaches near them—*ex.* The “*Aers* of Sellivoe,” the “*Aers* of Strom,” etc. Old Norse, *Eyri*, sea-shore where no grass grows. A stony beach.

AITH, as it is commonly but improperly spelt, is a name given to many places in Shetland. The true orthography is *Aed*, of old written *Eid*. In the old Norse *Eid* is a tongue of land, an isthmus. Thus *Aiths-voe* is the voe at the tongue of land.

ANESS.—In old rentals *Andness*. Isl. *Andness*, a projecting tongue of the sea-shore, opposite to another projection. Thus *Andness* and *Heliness*, which are near to each other in opposite directions. The inseparable particle *and* denotes opposition.

ARISDALE.—Ari has several meanings in Norse :—1st, A man’s name ; 2d, An eagle ; 3d, A demon. This place is probably from the first of these. It will therefore be “the dale or valley of a man called *Ari*.”

ASTA.—Probably *Astadr*, the dwelling on the ridge. From *As*, a ridge of a hill, resembling the ridge of a roof.

ASWICK.—Probably from the same. *Osey*, on the west of Shetland, the Ridge Island.

BALLISTA.—In Unst, from old Norse *Bala*, a smooth plain.

BARD.—The “Bard of Bressay,” a long projecting headland, no doubt from old Norse, which means a projection from

anything, 'marginis prominentia' (Hald. i. p. 61). *Bard* also means in Norse the beak or prow of a ship, still conveying the idea of projection, very descriptive of the *Bard* of Bressay. The *Bard* of *Mousa*, being also a steep headland jutting out some distance into the sea, must be derived from the same.

BARDISTER.—From *Bardi*, a man's name, and *Setr*, a dwelling.

BELIAGART.—In the island of Fetlar. Perhaps from *Belia*, a cow. *Gart* is from *Gard*, an enclosure (English yard, garden). There is also a farm near Lerwick called "*Belie*." Another derivation has been given me—to wit, *Bala*, old Norse, a smooth plain.

BRINNASTER, which some spell "Brindasetr," the dwelling of Brenda. It is, however, more probably Brynastadr, the house on the promontory, from old Norse, *bryn*, *brun*, an overhanging brow of a rock. There are still to be seen the remains of a large ancient building on the very brink of the precipitous rock at Brinnaster.

BROGH, BURG.—An ancient circular building, called also a "Pecht's House," and a "Pecht's Castle." As an appellative it is now pronounced *Broch* (gutt.); but in compounded names of places it is sometimes spelt and pronounced "Burg"—as in Burgaland, Coningsburg; and sometimes the "g" is dropped altogether—as in Burraness, Burravoe. The shores of Shetland are studded with the remains of these Pictish erections; but whether they were beacons, dwelling-houses, or fortifications, antiquarians have not been able to determine. It is probable, from their situation and structure, as well as from the occasional notices respecting them which are scattered through the writings of the Scandinavian historians, and from the names which they have impressed on adjoining localities, that they answered *all* these purposes. The best description which has been given of these interesting monuments

of antiquity is contained in Hibbert's "Shetland." Dr Jamieson gives as the etymon Anglo-Sax. *beorg*, munimentum, agger, arx, a rampart, a place of defence and succour; *burg*, a castle; and refers to Maes.-Goth. *baïrg*, a mountain, as the origin of the Saxon word. This etymon, however, can only be regarded as a cognate term, for assuredly the ancient Pictish inhabitants of Shetland did not receive their language from the Saxons. Su.-Goth. *borg*; Belg. *burg*; Chald. *burg-adh*; Gr. *purgos*, a tower; Goth. *borg*; Teut. *burg*; Sax. *burg*; Isl. *beorg*; Armoric, *burg*; Irish, *burg*; Welsh, *burg*; Fr. *bourg*; Ital. *borg-a*, a fortress, a castle, a walled town. The root appears to be Goth. *berga*, to defend.

BUGART.—A place in Yell. *Bú* in Norse means cattle—hence *Bugart*, an enclosure for cattle.

BUNESS would therefore mean "Cattle Ness." It may, however, be derived from *Bu*, a dwelling—the dwelling on the ness.

BUSTA is simply *Bustadr*, a dwelling, or perhaps *Búsetr*, pasture for cattle.

CLIFF.—Perhaps from Norse *Klif*, a slope. The land of Cliff in Unst *slopes* down to the edge of the loch.

CROSBISTER.—Must have been "Krossbustadr," a dwelling near a cross. Perhaps in ancient times in Fetlar a cross has been erected there.

CUNINGSBURG.—In old Norse "Kuningr" and "Kunis" mean a rabbit or coney (*cuniculus*), and Cuningsburg is remarkable for a rabbit-warren. Another derivation may, however, be inferred from *Kouungr*, a king, also a man of noble birth; *Burg*, from *Borg*, a castle. Hence this place may have been the residence of some of the old chiefs.

DAEL, DAL, DAILL, are names given to many places in Shetland, meaning the same as English dale. Old Norse, *Dal*.

DUNROSSNESS.—Professor Munch of Christiania derives it thus : “Dyn-rost-nes”—that is the ness or promontory near the dinning or sounding sea-current, which applies exactly to Dunrossness, lying as its southern extremity does, and called Sumburgh *Roost*. Haldorsson describes *Dyn* as sonare, resonare, to sound, to resound ; and *Rost*, series verticosa syrtium maris, banks in the sea on which the waves whirl and break.

ESHANESS.—Islandic, “*Ess*,” a mare. Qu. The ness on which the mares were kept apart from the horses ; or *As*, monticulus oblongus, or *Esia*, terra aspera. Either of these is appropriate.

EXNABUE, a place in Dunrossness, is undoubtedly from the Norse *Yxn*, a bull, also a cow. Hald. (vol. ii. p. 490) describes *Yxn* as bos, taurus, taura, taurus castratus ; and *Yxna* as vitulans marem appetens—that is, skittish, seeking the male. Exnabu, or Yxnaby, will therefore be a place for keeping cattle.

FIAEL.—Norse, *Fiall*, a mountain, modern Norwegian *Fjel*. There is a farm called *Fiael* situated just at the foot of Roeness Hill, the highest mountain in Shetland. Also one at the foot of *Housa-fiael*, a hill in Unst, and in other parts of the islands.

FIEDELAND.—Dr. Hibbert (p. 507) says : “ On the north of the parish of North Mavine the low hilly ridges formed by the sea into deep fissures or caverns terminate in a line of ragged coast, agreeably diversified by a long narrow peninsula of green land jutting out far into the Northern Ocean, which is named ‘Fiedeland,’ an appellation of true Scandinavian origin, that is explained by Debes in his description of Feroe. He observes that where grass is found so abundant and juicy that oxen feed thereon both winter and summer, such places are named ‘Fiedelands’ ; and it is very remarkable,” he adds, “ that where there are

any Fiedelands they invariably turn to the north-east and north."

FITFUL.—A hill in the southern extremity of Mainland, 929 feet in height ; old Norse *Fit*, extremitas terræ in mare procurrentis ; also *fit*, planicies pinguis. This is minutely and strictly descriptive of the locality. This hill slopes down to the south, and then a flat of the richest land in Shetland extends a mile into the ocean, forming the western side of the bay of Quendale. Fitful is a corruption of *Fitfiæll*.

FOGRIGART.—Probably from Norse *Fagur*, fair, bright, and *Gardr*, a field or enclosure—i.e. Fairfield.

GERDIE, GERT, GORD, GARDISHOUSS, names very common both singly and as compounds, are doubtless from the Norse *Gerdie*, and *Gardr*, described by Haldorsson as a field or an enclosure.

GIL.—A narrow pass between hills, in common use in Shetland. Norse *Gil*, fissura montium, a cleft of mountains, (Hald. vol. ii. p. 282).

GIRLSTA, anciently Geirhildirstadr, from the lake there in which Geirhild, the daughter of Rafna Floke, was drowned in 870.

GLOUP.—The term Gloup seems to be generic, as it is elsewhere in these islands applied to other caverns of a similar description, and may probably be derived from the Icelandic word *Gloppa*, which is used with reference to the crater of a volcano. *Vide* "Statistical Account of Orkney," note, p. 170 The term gives a title to one of the proprietors in North Yell, where there is a fine cavern much frequented by seals.

GRUNASTER, GRUNATAING, GRUNAVOE.—Norse *Graen*, green. A green place, a green tongue of land, a voe with green banks.

HAMMER, HAMMAR.—Isl. Hamar, terra scopulis obsita, ground covered with boulders. It would be difficult to meet with a more striking example of the above definition than is

afforded by the *Hammars* between the "Muckle Heōg" and the sea in the island of Unst.

HEÖG.—Isl. Haug, Swed. Hoeg, tumulus sepulchralis. In its original signification it is a *hill*, from *har*, *ha*, *hat*, high. Two conical hills very near each other in the island of Unst, between Balta Sound and Haroldswick. The derivation I have given above is a most likely one, as in the summer of 1865 human bones were exhumed from the summit of these hills under the superintendence of James Hunt, Esq., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., etc. etc., President of the Anthropological Society of London. For a very interesting account of the "Discovery of large Kist-vaens on the Muckle Heog in the Island of Unst, Shetland, containing urns of chloritic schist, by George E. Roberts, F.G.S., Hon. Secy. A.S.L., etc. etc., with Note on the Human Remains by C. Carter Blake, F.G.S., Assist. Secy. A.S.L.," *vide* "Memoirs of the Anthropological Society of London, 1863-1864," vol. i.

HELLERSNESS.—In the island of Fetlar, Norse "*Hellir*," antrum, specus, a cave. Hellersness is therefore a ness with a cave or caves in it (Hald. i. p. 348).

HESTINGARD.—Norse *Hestr*, a horse, *Hestin*, horses. An enclosure or field for horses.

HESTINSETR is a pasture for horses.

HIVIDIGARD.—Norse Hofud and Hofdi, a head.

HUAM.—The name of a farm in the valley of *Quendale*. From Icelandic *huamm*, a sloping valley, peculiarly descriptive of the locality.

KELDABISTER.—Dan. *Keld*, a well, and *Bustadr*, a dwelling-place.

KERGORD.—In Norse "*Ker*" means a swamp or marsh, palus, (Hald. i. p. 450). *Kergord* is therefore a swampy field.

KIRKABISTER, of which name there are many places in Shetland, is a dwelling near a kirk or church; Norse, *Kyrkia*, a church.

LAMHOGA, LAMBAHOGA.—old Norse *hága* (pron. *hoga*), locus pascurus; from *hág*. This is a promontory in Fetlar with good pasture for sheep, and may therefore be derived from Norse, *Lamm*, a lamb, and *Haug*, a hill. If this latter derivation be correct, the name of the hill would likely be *Lambahaugr*.

LAXA.—Norse *Lax*, the salmon, and *A*, a river or running stream. This applies to Laxa, the burn of that name, abounding in large sea-trout, and perhaps an occasional salmon might be found if sought for. *Lax* is the generic Norse word for trout and salmon. *Vide* Professor Wilson's "Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles," vol. ii. pp. 267-68, Edin. 1842.

LERWICK.—Perhaps from Norse, *Leir*, clay, and *Vik*, a bay. The bottom of Lerwick harbour is mostly clay combined with mud and sand.

LÖG.—Norse *Lag*, a low flat place, which is applicable to the situation of Lög-house, Lerwick, spelt Leog by Shetlanders. There is also in Unst, near Burrafirth, a place called the "*Brig o' the Leog*." This bridge is over a very treacherous quagmire.

LUND.—In Unst, perhaps from Norse *Lundi*, a puffin. There are great numbers of these birds on the west side of the island not far from Lund. It may also be from Norse *Lund*, a sacred grove. The peat-mosses give evidence of trees in ancient times.

LUNNA.—Perhaps from Norse *Lynia*, a farm, a manor.

MEL.—In Cuningburg. It is close to the beach, which is called *Mels-air*, and it is both sandy and stony; old Norse *Moel*, Isl. *Melr*, a place covered with sand and stones.

MELBY.—Perhaps *Melbu*, the dwelling near the sandy beach. Very descriptive.

MINN.—"Swarbacks Minn" is an opening leading from

Aithsvoe to St. Magnus' Bay. The Norse words *Munni* and *Mynni* are doubtless the same, and described by Hald. (ii. p. 91) as, ostium, orificium, a mouth or opening.

MOONESS, MUNESS.—Isl. *Mio* and *Ness*, the little ness. Perhaps it may be *Munness*, from its forming the entrance to Uyea Sound, and be derived in the same way as *Minn*.

MŪL, MOOL, pronounced Mool, a long promontory, same as Scotch *Mull*—*ex.* Mull of Cantyre. There are several in Shetland—*ex.* Mool of Aswick, of Lund, etc. etc. ; Norse *Muli* (Hald. ii. p. 89).

NAB, KNAB, a rocky headland at the south end of the town of Lerwick, called generally "*The Knab*," the *K* being sounded as in Danish, German, etc. In Hald. "Lexicon," *Nabbi* is described as "En Knort," a hump or lump, and also as "En liden tue," a small hill. This applies well to the shape of the "Knab" at Lerwick, perhaps also to the Nab Point at Portsmouth.

NEEP is another form of *Noop*.

NOOP OF NOSS, a cliff in Noss Island 577 feet high. Norse *Nup*, old Norse *Nypa*, Isl. *Nupr*, cacumen montis.

NOOSTIGARD, NESTIGARD, are both evidently from the Norse *Naust*, statio navalis, a place or station for a vessel, as *Noost* in Shetland means "an enclosure into which boats are drawn." Noostigard is therefore a farm near a boat's *Noost*.

NORNIGARD.—The old Norse *Norn* signifies a prophetess or sybil. Perhaps Nornigard in Yell has been the residence of some female esteemed by the peasantry a sybil.

NORWICK, in Unst means North-bay, which it is, being the most northern bay in the most northern island in Britain.

ODSETTER, ODSA, in Fetlar, perhaps from Norse *Oddi*, lingua terræ, a tongue of land, or from *Oddi*, a man's name ; it may therefore either be descriptive of its locality, or named after its inhabitant or possessor. One of the

Skalds whom Earl Ragnald took with him from Shetland in the 12th century, when on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, was named *Oddi*. *Vide* Orkneyinga Saga.

OLLIGARD, OLISVOE, OLLABERRY, are no doubt from *Olaf*, a man's name. Ollaberry was anciently Olafsberg—*i.e.* Olaf's Castle.

PRESGARD.—Perhaps from *Prest*, a priest. This place being in Tingwall parish, which anciently was the chief place in Shetland, it is very probable that it may have been part of the church-lands. Earl Henry, first Sinclair (in 1379 and 1389), promised to pay certain sums, partly in Kirkevåg, and partly “*apud ecclesiam beati magni martyris Tyngvalâ in Hialtlandia.*”

PUND is often used to denote a small farm or enclosure ; it is probably cognate with English *Pound*, Ang.-Sax. *pynd*, a small enclosure ; *pyndan*, to shut up in an enclosed place.

QUARFF.—By the natives *Huarf*. Perhaps from old Norse *huarf*, Isl. *huerfi*, a low place bounded by hills. This is peculiarly descriptive of the locality.

QUENDAL, always pronounced by the native peasantry *Hwandal*, Isl. *huann*, angelica, and *dal*, a valley. In the immediate vicinity of the mansion-house of Quendale there is a winding valley at the base of Fitfiel, in which the plant angelica still grows in great abundance.

RAEWICK.—Isl. *Ra*, angulus, recessus, and *Vik*, a bay.

ROENESS HILL, or “*Raúdaness*,” from the red colour of its cliffs ; Norse *Raud*, red. Dr. Hibbert (p. 573) says, “A desert range of precipices presented itself on the northern coast, backed by the *ruddy eminence* of Roeness ;” and p. 514, “From the Voe I ascended Roeness Hill by a very steep side. Its surface abounds with several alpine plants ; its height, which is the most considerable in Shetland, has been estimated at 1476 feet. To the north there was nothing in sight but a mountain of granite,” etc.

SCALLOWAY.—In the “Statistical Account of Scotland,” vol. xv., the name is said to signify “The harbour beside the mansion-houses”—*Scalla* signifying house, and *Way*, or more properly *Vie*, a roadstead. Some suppose it to have been *Scallavick*, “the little harbour.” A Shetland gentleman, a Norse scholar, has sent me the following :—“Scalloway : *skali*, a booth, a temporary abode, a shieling, and *vagr*, *vogr*, a voe ; or perhaps *veg*, as in Norveg, Norway. Those who came from the south part of Shetland to the annual meeting of the great Thing, erected their booths at Scalloway, in the neighbourhood of the Thing. In old rentals of Dunrossness there are payments mentioned for pasturing horses in Tingwall during the Thing. The fancy that the Court was held on a holm in the Loch of Tingwall is utterly absurd. There is no doubt that *the* Tingwall (the plain of the Court) was very near Scalloway, and I believe the *Logberg* (the Law Stone), is still standing.” The Castle of Scalloway, a fine old ruin, stands to the east of the village. It was built in 1600 by Earl Patrick Stewart.

SETTER.—Very common both singly and as compounds, forming the terminal of many names of places. It occurs in every parish in Shetland. The meaning of Norse *Setr* is given by Haldorsson as *sedes*, *domus*, *habitaculum*. Sometimes applied to the *pasture* near a collection of peasants’ houses. In many instances it is contracted to *Ster*—*ex*. Cruster, Houser, for Crusetter, Housetter, etc. etc. *Bister*, also a terminal of many places, is from *Bus-tadr*, “a dwelling-place.”

SKAW.—A promontory in the Island of Unst ; Norse *Skaga*, promontorium.

SMIRGARD.—A farm in Unst famous for the excellent butter it produces ; Norse *Smiör*, butter.

STOOR.—Stoor-Holm, and Papa Stoor ; Norse *Stor*, great or large. Stor-Holm is the largest in Yell Sound. Papa Stoor is so called to distinguish it from Papa-little.

SUMBURGH is called in David Sinclair's testament "Swynbrocht"—that is, Swynburg or Sweyn's Castle.

SYMBISTER, in the island of Whalsay, from Norse *Syn*, visus, and *Bister*, a dwelling. The dwelling with a view.

TANGWICK, the bay of Tang. Tang is a species of seaweed (large Fuci), Vik, a bay. This place is much exposed to heavy seas from the Atlantic Ocean, and a great quantity of seaweed is driven on its shores.

THOFT, TOFT.—Many dwellings in Shetland bear this name.

"Area domus vacua" (Hald. p. 385) ; "The premises of a house" (E. Wolff en Dansk og Engelsk Ord-Bog).

TING.—This is the termination of the names of several parishes in Shetland, being from the Norse *Thing*—a court of justice, a council. Each district has its local Ting ; hence the names of Nesting, Sandsting, Delting, Aithsting, Lunnasting, etc. The chief court of all the islands, however, was held at *Tingwall*, under the presidency of the chief magistrate or judge called the Great Foud.

TINGWALL, Norse *Thingvöllr*, described by Haldorsson (vol. ii. p. 498), "*Campus vel locus comitorum*"—a field or place where courts are held. The Althing, or chief court of Iceland, was held on the plain of Thingvöllr. *Vide* Mallet's "Antiquities," etc. etc. Dingwall in Ross-shire is also *Tinwald*, and from the same source, the northern counties of Scotland having been long under Scandinavian dominion.

TROLL-HOULLAND, in the west part of Mainland, is the hill or *high land* of Trows or Demons. Dr. Hibbert (p. 444) says,—“ Leaving the head of Bigsetter Voe, I ascended a high tract of moorland, where the barking of the house-dog, in signal of the traveller's attempt to explore the indistinct tracks before him, might still be heard. A few scanty human habitations presented themselves, closed in by a melancholy waste of hills and lakes. In this wild

abode, a knoll shrouded by clouds and mists has long been dreaded as a domicile for unclean spirits, hence its name of Troll-houlland, or ‘the hill of demons or *trows*.’ Several other hills in Shetland are also celebrated for affording, within their internal recesses, a habitation for evil genii; and it is remarkable that certain places in Norway have, for many centuries, from a similar superstition, been associated with the name of *Trol*. Thus Olaus Magnus, in speaking of a place rendered awful by the descent of a rapid and tumultuous river, adds,— ‘*Nomen habet Trolhetta, hoc est caputium demonis, forte propter horrorem, quem sono stridorque generat, in paludinosam, planitiem cadens.*’ In Iceland a number of craters are known by the name of Trolla-dungiar, which is translated *magic heaps*.” *Vide* Olaus Magnus’ “History of the Goths, Swedes, and Vandals.” Translated by J. S., folio, London, 1658.

URIE.—In Fetlar, close to a very remarkable and extensive beach composed of round sea-rolled stones. Old Norse *Eyri*, a stony beach.

URES LAND.—From Norse *Uer*, thin gravelly soil.

VATN.—A lake or loch; Norse *Vatn*, lacus. There is a lake in the island of Bressay called Sanvatn, or Sandy Loch.

VATNAGARD.—A farm near a lake, often contracted to *Vatn*.

This word, forming compounds, is often contracted to *Vat* and *Vats*—*ex.* *Vatster*, *Vatsland*, wet or watery places. *Vasa* is also no doubt from the same—as *Vasa* in Nesting lies near a loch.

VIRKIE.—Perhaps from Norse *Virki*, munitio, vallum, rampart or fortification (Hald. ii. p. 445). Dr. Hibbert, speaking of Dunrossness parish, where Virkie is situated, says —“There are also small fortifications occurring in different parts of the country, which manifest striking marks of Roman construction” (p. 102).

VO or VOE is the name of a number of places, all situated at the head of voes or inlets of the sea—*ex.* Voe in Delting, Voe in Walls, Voe in Dunrossness. Norse *Vogr*, sinus maris angustus.

VORD-HILL in Fetlar. The name has doubtless the same meaning as *Wart*, a look-out.

WART.—A name given to the top of a high hill, such as may be used for a *look-out*, and from which, in ancient times, signals were made to give notice of the approach of an enemy; cognate with the English, to keep watch and *ward*; German, *warte*, a watch-tower, a look-out. Several high hills are so called—*ex.* the *Wart* of Bressay, 742 feet high; the *Wart* of Whalsay, 376 feet; the *Wart* of Scousbra, 854 feet—all of which command an extensive view. *Varde*, a beacon, a phare, a watch-tower. *Vide* "En Dansk og Engelsk Ord-Bog." Ernest Wolff, London, 1779.



SANDWICK.

NOTICE.

AT the instance of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, author of the well-known work *Names and Places*, the following Glossary, in its first form, was laid before the Council of the Philological Society, with a suggestion that they should aid in its publication. This the Council resolved to do, after having had parts of the work read at two of the Society's meetings, in the spring of the present year. They at the same time suggested that derivations should be added to the dialectal words as well as the names of places. These derivations the author has accordingly added, to the best of his ability, and he is alone responsible for them and the rest of the book, neither the Philological Society nor any one on their behalf having supervised the execution of the work, or seen its sheets before their publication.

CONTRACTIONS.



<i>a. s.</i>	.	.	Anglo-Saxon.
<i>da.</i>	.	.	Danish.
<i>da. pro.</i>	.	.	Danish Provincial.
<i>du.</i>	.	.	Dutch.
<i>eng.</i>	.	.	English.
<i>fr.</i>	.	.	French.
<i>g.</i>	.	.	German.
<i>goth.</i>	.	.	Gothic.
<i>gr.</i>	.	.	Greek.
<i>isl.</i>	.	.	Icelandic.
<i>lat.</i>	.	.	Latin.
<i>no.</i>	.	.	Norwegian.
<i>o. g.</i>	.	.	Old Gothic.
<i>O.</i>	.	.	Orkney.
<i>S.</i>	.	.	Shetland.
<i>s.</i>	.	.	Swedish.
<i>sco.</i>	.	.	Scotch.
<i>su. g.</i>	.	.	Sueo-Gothic.
<i>teut.</i>	.	.	Teutonic.

